TORONTO CRIME INQUIRY

ARE WE A CITY ON THE EDGE?

A REPORT ON CRIME, ITS CAUSES AND
RECOMMENDED SOLUTIONS FROM THE
PEOPLE OF TORONTO.

OCTOBER, 1991

OVERVIEW

ARE WE A CITY ON THE EDGE ?

We have titled our report **Are We A City On the Edge?** with an important question mark. Our report, given the short-term nature of the public hearing process and the limited resources, cannot be regarded as a definitive blueprint to solve crime in the City of Toronto. That's why the question mark. We can only offer a snapshot, not a complete picture. But we can make some hard recommendations and set a tone for future work, both by the people of this great City and the elected representatives on all levels of government.

Women told us of sexual assaults, fear of using public transit, terror of walking the streets at night. Parents cried as they told of violence in schools, loss of children to drugs and a breakdown in the established system. Police talked about frustrations with laws and procedures designed, they feel, to make it harder and harder to do their jobs.

Communities talked about drug dealers taking over with impunity and members of the legal profession talked about lack of rehabilitation programmes and the proliferation of special interest groups.

The Gay/Lesbian community talked about Gay Bashing, systemic discrimination, homophobia and a general feeling that Gays are not part of the community, only "different" people who deserve what they get. Disabled women, speaking from wheelchairs, talked about sexual assaults, social workers told of family breakdown and attendant crime problems, immigrant and refugee women spoke about domestic assaults and abuse in the home and office.

But there are also many positive signs and a strong will by the people of Toronto to keep this City safe and vibrant. Many things are being done and are documented elsewhere in this report. Despite expressed fears, concern, frustration and outright anger, the Toronto Crime Inquiry believes strongly that a united will to address crime will ensure Toronto remains one of the safest cities on the continent. We must not go over the edge.

The Toronto Crime Inquiry held its first organizational meeting May 3, 1991,with a mandate from Council to listen and learn and report on the mood, concerns and suggestions from the people of Toronto on how to deal with the escalating increase in violent crime, murders, break-ins and holdups, the drug trade and proliferation of guns.

There was agreement that the final report of the Inquiry should focus on what a municipality could and should do given its limited powers with regard to the Criminal Code; the court system; policing; punitive measures; immigration screening process; parole rules; gun control; rehabilitation programmes and more - all controlled by higher levels of government.

In short, a City like Toronto is on the bottom rung of a ladder of laws and jurisdictions that stretches all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada. But City Hall is also the first to hear, see and feel the backlash of a frustrated and angry public. We have heard, now more than ever, that "Toronto the

Good" is slipping quickly and irrevocably into a fractured City of polarized groups concerned about what has happened to their neighbourhoods and schools with a perception that the established system has failed them.

Much frustration was expressed during the Inquiry's 11 public hearings and seven focus sessions with various experts over 6 1/2 months of work. There was a general feeling of **we've-talked-about-this, but nobody's-doing-anything-about-it**.

People said tiredly there's lip service, but no real action. Homeowners felt a sense of invasion and intrusion, businesses said they were being ruined by lack of action, parents feel the schools are too slow to recognize problems and many others state bluntly the system has not caught up to the need for programmes, rehabilitative measures or, quite plainly, help and direction.

The difficulty for a short-term inquiry like ours is to separate perception from reality. Has crime become the issue of choice, hot now but to be discarded later for another trendy issue? Is Toronto slipping into the abyss of violence and drugs? Are things as bad as many say or are the media and well-meaning people fostering fears by over-dramatizing isolated concerns with generalizations?

Hard questions; harder answers.

Therefore, through this report, the Toronto Crime Inquiry has made specific recommendations to City Council, based on more than 500 submissions and suggestions from the public, on ways the City can allay this growing frustration and deal with the problems.

Currently, there is a sense of polarization in Toronto. The recession, poverty, family breakdown, racism, fear, anger, frustration and more were perceived to have fostered violence, hate, drug use and feelings of isolation and helplessness.

All these concerns and recommendations from the people of Toronto are listed and documented elsewhere in this report. The Toronto Crime Inquiry, in its 27 business sessions, has tried to take this flood of experiences, emotions and frustrations and reduce it into a composite set of recommendations that City Council should carefully consider.

The City must act, but it must ensure it is not attempting a series of emotional quick-fixes to problems that are deep-seated and complex.

Toronto, Metro, the Province and the Federal Governments have taken steps to address crime and improve the existing systems. Some of these initiatives were taken during the Crime Inquiry's public hearing process.

City Council has endorsed the expenditure of $500,000 to a series of programmes aimed at achieving zero tolerance regarding violence against women. The Safe City Committee presented 30 major recommendations to Council which were endorsed unanimously as a clear message that violence against women will not be tolerated in Toronto.

The City also has set up several other committees and task forces working on crime and related problems, including the Mayor's Task Force on Drugs, the Healthy City Office, a new Women's Committee and the Mayor's Task Force on Community and Race Relations. This Toronto Crime Inquiry is another example of City Council initiative.

The Metro Police Force and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Services Board have released a strategic plan for the police called **Beyond 2000** committing the force to neighbourhood and community policing initiatives.

Metro Toronto Council has also approved a special Crime Summit for next year. The Toronto Transit Commission has announced a wide-ranging series of public meetings for 1992 to discuss its safety programs and get input from the public.

The Provincial Government has announced a $325 million plan to build new courthouses, renovate others, and eliminate the backlog in the court system. GO Transit is about to begin a major study on safety concerns within its system.

The Federal Government recently introduced major changes in the Parole Act to keep drug pushers, sex offenders and violent criminals in prisons longer. It has also introduced new gun control legislation.

School boards, teachers, the provincial Ministry of Education, police and other groups have formed a **Safe Schools Task Force** to study the issue of violence in schools and ways to deal with the problem.

Before we discuss our recommendations, it must be pointed out again in the strongest possible terms that Toronto is indeed a safe city. It is one of the safest in North America and our crime problems per capita are much, much less than American cities of similar size.

The homicide rate in Metro Toronto was predicted by police to reach

80-85 this year, compared with 55 in 1990. Yet, Metro, even with its record rate this year, has had fewer murders per capita last year than most other cities in Canada. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics has released figures showing Metro Toronto was topped by 14 other Canadian cities.

There were 656 slaying across Canada in 1990. Adjusting for population growth, the rate of homicides per 100,000 Canadians stood at 2.47 in 1990. Last year's Metro rate of 1.92 homicides per 100,000 people was well behind Regina's rate of 4.72.

Toronto is truly a unique City with a wide cosmopolitan makeup. It is also a safe and caring City. Demographics show 28 per cent of the population has British roots (Statistics Canada 1986 Census); 8 per cent Italian, 4 per cent Chinese, 3.2 per cent Jewish, 3.1 per cent Asian, 2.8 per cent Portuguese, 2.6 per cent Black, 2.11 per cent German. But the City also includes, in smaller numbers, French, Greek, Polish, Ukrainian, Filipino, Dutch, Caribbean, Spanish, Hungarian, Yugoslav, Korean, Croatian, Japanese, Chez and Slovak and many more.

We include this data to make the point that Toronto is a City but it is also a series of communities and neighbourhoods, each with its distinct charm, pride and problems and each requiring special needs, attention and sensitivity.

Steps must be taken to curb the crime rate in Toronto. The Toronto Crime Inquiry feels a co-ordinated approach is needed involving everyone - from police to governments to existing agencies to courts to communities, neighbourhoods and most important, people.

COMMUNITIES/NEIGHBOURHOODS

In any discussion of crime problems in Toronto, it must be pointed out in the strongest possible terms that some areas like Parkdale, downtown and Chinatown are harder hit than other largely residential areas (north Toronto, the Beaches) because of a mix of housing, small business, proliferation of bars etc.

Therefore, policing of these areas and indeed all areas of Toronto must be kept carefully in balance to ensure high-crime areas are adequately served while at the same time achieving a safe city for everyone.

There was a flood of testimony during the Crime Inquiry that the City and the so-called "system" are not doing enough to address the crime problem. To some degree, this may be true, but many communities and neighbourhoods have not done their part. Testimony from the public that **Something Must Be Done** is one thing, but a reasoned and carefully planned community programme to fight crime would have been a welcome recommendation.

There is a distinct public lack of knowledge about existing committees, services and help available from City Hall. Part of that is Toronto Council's problem. By trying to be all things to all people it has achieved much internally but as far as the public is concerned, there is nowhere to turn for help with crime problems.

A community and political will is obviously needed. The City of

Toronto, on the one hand, must recognize its communities and neighbourhoods need help, guidance and support in dealing with crime problems. But the communities themselves must show a united will and commitment to work with elected representatives, the police and involved neighbourhood groups.

EDUCATION/SCHOOL SAFETY

The latest environmental scan from the Metro Police Force shows some disturbing statistics involving crimes on school premises. Sexual assault is up 24.8 per cent, other assaults 15.2 per cent. Robbery up 21.7 per cent, thefts 15.5 per cent, weapons offences 21.6 per cent. The street crimes unit of the police has done much over the past year, especially in regards to dealing with gangs and speaking to students in schools.

But parents, some in tears, told the Crime Inquiry that they feel schools are no longer safe. They spoke about invasion of secondary schools by drug dealers and pushers. They detailed incidents of violence, some occurring as early as kindergarten. They spoke about losing children to drugs, drugs purchased during school hours.

Others discussed curriculum and the lack of specific conflict resolution programmes. Students themselves spoke about the perception that the Young Offenders Act as nothing more than a tap on the wrist.

Women told us that schools are not addressing the issue that committing an act of violence against a women is indeed a crime. Gay/Lesbian speakers accused schools of fostering discrimination because of lack of adequate education programmes on sexual stereotyping.

School Boards are starting to introduce programmes and studies into the question of school safety. But a kick-start is needed. These should not be pilot programs, they should be everywhere in the system. The Ministry of Education must act now on training.

LEGISLATION

There was a definitive "noose mentality' in several areas of the City that laws are not tough enough, laws are designed to protect the perpetrator; judges are too lenient; the parole system is a joke; the Young Offenders Act does nothing; the probation system is designed to help violent criminals; victims of crime become victims themselves when they appear in court.

The over-riding tone from the public was that tougher sentences are the only answer. Five years for carrying a gun, 10 years for drug trafficking, etc.

However, lawyers, judges and criminologists say punitive measures are not the answer, especially for Young Offenders. Instead, they said rehabilitation and social services will do more to turn offenders and perpetrators back into valuable members of the community.

CITY BY-LAWS

There has been an element of pass-the-buck mentality on the part of many municipalities regarding crime. Toronto has done much better than others but it could and should be more creative in using its existing powers under the Municipal Act to craft by-laws to deal with areas like abandoned buildings, safety in multiple dwellings, lighting in public spaces, prostitution and drug use.

Instead of decrying lack of action from Regional, Provincial and Federal Governments, Toronto should use its muscle in lobbying, on the one hand, and show it cares by pressing for legislative change and crafting new by-laws to deal with a serious crime problem at a local level.

DRUGS

This quite simply is the over-riding cause of crime in Toronto. Everything else flows from the drug trade - violent crime, break-ins, robberies, prostitution, gun use, assaults, school crimes, gangs, etc.

People ask, time and time again, when is something going to be done? We can't answer but we can send a strong message that all levels of government must get tough, damn tough, and act.

Toronto can also act and send that same message that the drug dealing and trafficking will not be tolerated. By anyone. Many of the Crime Inquiry recommendations have strong overtones regarding the drug trade.

POLICE

People testifying before the Inquiry largely believed they were served adequately by the Police Force, but there is a distinct lack of understanding about the difficulties faced by the force in dealing with given problems.

"Why can't the police clean up the drug trade? Why are there prostitutes at my corner? Why is my child beaten by gangs at school? Why aren't police walking the streets 24-hours a day with guns, clubs and handcuffs? What do we pay them for, anyway?"

That's a snapshot of public opinion. However, Police have to uphold the law and work within the parameters of the system. If police had total control, the complaints and public opinion would sway the other way. That's the challenge for the police force - uphold the existing laws and ensure the City is safe.

But police told the Inquiry they can only hold the line without help from communities, support from politicians, more resources and better public education.

MEDIA

Virtually every public hearing of the Crime Inquiry included a critique or comment about the work of the media in covering crime.

There were questions about why the media "sensationalizes" crime and violence; why were there no followups on community initiatives to curb crime; why crime reporters were pro-police and anti-victim; why the media didn't report fully on crimes against women or distinct hate crimes like Gay bashing.

There were also observations from criminologists that the media is fostering the perception that Toronto has turned into a cesspool of crime when, quite simply, statistics do not bear this out and Toronto is no worse or better than it was years ago.

A quote from one criminologist: "If the media continues to refer to the streets becoming a jungle of fear, then that perception will quickly become reality."

Others pointed out that Metro Toronto always seems to be caught in a crime wave around the time the Police budget is being considered by Metro Council. Others criticized radio and television for always telling half a story and always including lurid crime footage. There was concern that crime reports in the media are never put in perspective.

It was not within the mandate of the Toronto Crime Inquiry to examine the role of the media in crime reporting, and whether it is reflecting perception or reality. But we feel strongly that these views of the public must be considered by all media.

In the media's defence, crime in Metro is a hot issue. People want to read about it, listen and watch. There is also intense competition among the media which sets off a self-feeding frenzy with everyone trying to outdo everyone else.

The Toronto Crime Inquiry would never attempt to challenge freedom of the press, the Charter of Rights or the mostly valuable work of the media in this City.

But we must point out that the media in Toronto have enormous power over public opinion. Much more power than elected representatives, governments or community spokespersons.

And with power comes responsibility. In addition to looking outward and covering the news in Toronto, the media might also look inward, especially in regard to crime reporting.

CRIME INQUIRY RECOMMENDATIONS

CRIME PREVENTION OFFICE

1. That City Council immediately establish a Crime Prevention Office using the existing resources of the Mayor's Task Force on Drugs, the Safe City Committee, the Healthy City Office, the Women's Committee and the Mayor's Task Force on Community and Race Relations. This new office should be empowered to focus exclusively on crime and offer an open-door policy to the people of Toronto, connecting City resources and developing community outreach.

REASONS: An underlying concern of the public at many of the Crime Inquiry hearings was a perception that people have nowhere to turn at City Hall with crime problems, either individual or group.

Speaker after speaker told the Inquiry of red tape, compartmentalization at City Hall, few outreach programmes for the community dealing exclusively with crime and the lack of an umbrella body to a) recognize community problems and act quickly to help solve them and b) provide a centralized service to the public.

There is an urgent need for City Council to build community strength and present a united effort against crime in Toronto. Public opinion polls and Inquiry testimony show clearly that people strongly believe the best way to combat escalating increases in violent crime, drugs and gun use is a strong community-based programme. Therefore a strong central office at City Hall to co-ordinate all these efforts is absolutely vital.

The new **Crime Prevention Office** should be empowered to:

A) Form crime community sub-committees in each Ward in the City and work with police, Ward Councillors and the public on any major crime problems; conduct public hearings where and when warranted; report regularly to Council on the status of recommendations from all groups and follow through with implementation.

B) Establish a corporate panel to seek funds from the business community for advocacy programmes, advertising and corporate sponsorship. Such a panel should include senior members of the media.

C) Use the existing resources and expertise of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force and the Metro Toronto Police Services Board in dealing with community crime problems by division and Wards with a mandate for quick action and regular interchange with community groups.

D) Help communities and neighbourhood groups to prepare programmes against drugs and crime using more effectively the resources of the City's communications and information sections.

E) Include a representative from the Gay/Lesbian community to monitor programmes to combat sexual stereotyping, systemic discrimination, homophobia and Gay bashing.

F) Work with the City and Metro legal departments to prepare a review of the Young Offenders Act and report to Council on specific local concerns such as lack of rehabilitation programmes, especially for offenders aged 12-15; the question of mandatory psychiatric assessment, and other parental concerns with recommendations to Council for action by the federal Ministry of Justice.

G) Establish a hot line for people to call seeking help with crime problems and ensure the number and service is disseminated across the City. Institute pro-active safety programmes such as a Porch Light system with corporate sponsorship to urge the public to keep porch lights on all night, especially in high crime areas.

H) Institute a series of semi-annual meetings with Council, Provincial MPPS and Federal MPs in the area as soon as possible to discuss crime concerns mutual to all with a view to a united plan of action. This meeting should include all appropriate ministers and officials.

DRUGS

2. That City Council adopt the following recommendations regarding drugs and drug control and send a strong message that trafficking in drugs will not be tolerated in Toronto.

Reasons: The over-riding cause of crime increase in Toronto is drugs. Eighty per cent of violent crime acts are fuelled by drugs, mostly crack cocaine. Drug offences were up 15 per cent between 1989 and 1990 and are much higher this year. There is also strong evidence that drugs are the key in the proliferation of guns, increase in street prostitution and crimes in schools. Communities and individuals testified at length before the Crime Inquiry and said their homes and neighbourhoods were being ruined by drug dealers and users.

Therefore, Council should adopt the following:

A) Petition the Ontario Government to change immediately the Landlord and Tenant Act to provide mandatory eviction to tenants who have been convicted of trafficking in drugs on the premises. Such conviction notice would be provided by the appropriate prosecuting authority and sent to a landlord's attention.

B) Direct the City Solicitor to draft a new Toronto by-law to deal with loitering that takes into account the existing Charter of Rights.

C) Recommend the Highway Traffic Act be amended to include a provision that would result in an automatic driver licence suspension for one year and automatic impoundment of vehicle for sale for any persons convicted of dealing in drugs from a vehicle. Funds realized from sale of vehicle should be returned to the municipality for rehabilitation programmes and anti-crime initiatives.

D) Request the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations to amend Section 45(2) of Regulation 546/90 to include drugs regulated under the Food and Drug Act, in addition to those regulated by the Narcotic Control Act which a licensed holder presently shall not permit to be held, offered for sale, sold, distributed or consumed at or in a licensed premise.

E) Tell the Federal Government, in the strongest possible terms, that it overturn the drug money provisions of Bill C-61 as soon as possible and distribute seized monies from drug crimes back to individual municipalities affected for expenditure in education and rehabilitation programmes. In addition, the Federal Government should reimburse affected municipalities for the provision of drug-buy monies.

F) Recommend the Solicitor-General of Ontario ensure separate waiting rooms are available in court houses for police undercover officers who must maintain their anonymity to carry out their duties.

SCHOOL SAFETY

3. That City Council recognize the growing concerns of parents, teachers and students alike regarding safety in schools and its attendant problems - drugs, weapons and lack of rehabilitation programmes - and adopt the following recommendations.

REASONS: Time and time again, the Toronto Crime Inquiry heard concerns about education and lack of distinct programmes to battle crime, improve and restore safety on school property and provide proper curriculum initiatives to deal with violence, assaults and intrusions on schools themselves from drug dealers and runners. In addition, there was concern that the education system is not recognizing the growing problem of violence against women and the sexual stereotyping/homophobia against the Gay/Lesbian communities.

Therefore, we recommend the following important initiatives:

A) Request the provincial Ministry of Education to make conflict resolution programmes a mandatory part of teacher pre-service and in-service training. Such programmes should be incorporated in the Guidance Curriculum

B) Recommend immediately to all Toronto School Boards that schools within the City establish a special Toronto-wide Parents' Committee with representatives from each Ward to meet regularly on school safety programmes and the related issues of crime, drugs, sexual orientation programmes and violence and trespassing on school property.

C) Recommend to the Provincial Government that Section 22 of the Education Act be amended to provide that when a student has been convicted or suspended from school for drug-related activities that the student be required to participate in a rehabilitation programme designed to address drug abuse as a condition for re-admission to school. The programme could incorporate existing youth programmes or could be one especially tailored in conjunction with the various school boards.

D) Suggest all schools in Toronto and school boards prosecute in the strongest possible way anyone arrested for drug trafficking on school property, the possession of weapons or trespassing and institute a student-watch programme similar to Neighbourhood Watch to give students a sense of responsibility in the safety and control of their own schools.

COMMUNITY POLICING

4. That City Council recognize the one clear way to control crime is through community policing and attendant outreach programmes and approve the Beyond 2000 initiative report from the Metropolitan Police Force with a series of recommendations directly relevant to local City community concerns.

REASONS: Most citizens of Toronto are supportive of the work of the Metro Police Force but virtually all, in recommendations to the Toronto Crime Inquiry, suggested it is imperative and important that the Force broaden its system of community policing and foot patrols and become closer to the people and neighbourhoods affected by major crime problems. Several supported the hiring of more officers, but the bulk of public opinion seemed to be rooted in community policing initiatives, more foot patrol officers and the return of mini-police stations. There was almost unanimous agreement that police need the tools to do their jobs, but there was also strong sentiment that, where possible and especially in high-crime areas, police officers should spend more time on the street, talk to concerned community representatives and people and provide a presence.

Therefore, City Council should recommend:

A) A definitive study by the Metro Police Services Board into the amount of time officers spend in court on relatively minor matters with a view to stopping the practice and returning much needed police back to their primary duties of dealing with crime. Such a study should include the possibility of turning all ticketing duties over to parking control officers, TTC personnel or other authorized personnel. When an officer is involved in routine traffic court, a recommendation that when a person is found guilty on minor traffic offences, he/she should be subject to costs relative to the time spent in court by an officer up to a maximum of $200.

B) The importance of corporate community input in policing of this City, especially in the area of business sponsors in the cost of many programmes such as the provision of mobile mini-stations. And, that the Police Services Board should consider a sub-committee of business representatives concerned with crime and ready to work with the board, police and the corporate community to solve problems relevant to large and small businesses and provide important financial and marketing initiatives and skills plus support of anti-drug education programmes.

C) Recommend the Police Services Board recognize that community policing requires input from the community and institute a regular series of consultation sessions with communities affected and hold more public sessions with the Metro communities as a whole on major crime problems.

D) Request the Minister of Justice for Canada to amend the Criminal Code to address the Duarte case decision by the Supreme Court of Canada and permit undercover police officers to use a hidden audio or audio/video recording device for the purposes of safety links with backup officers.

E) Request the Attorney-General and the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court to increase the numbers of Justices of the Peace available on 24-hour notices to issue search warrants. Ask the Chief Judge to study the warrant system with a view to the issuance of search warrants as quickly as possible.

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

5. That City Council continue its initiatives contained in the recent report of the Safe City Committee regarding violence against women and broaden its concerns to certain by-laws directly affecting women with a view to the following recommendations.

REASONS: By far the most intense and angry meeting of the Toronto Crime Inquiry was the one regarding violence against women. Speaker after speaker told us about sexual assaults; shame; lack of understanding from the established system; lack of education and information programmes regarding the rights of women, especially programmes directed to men and in every level of schools; a feeling of victimization in court; fear of using the transit system, and a general concern among women that systemic discrimination is still prevalent and that women's views are not considered.

City Council has recognized the problem of violence against women with action on several levels, but the public believes more could be done.

The statistics on sexual assaults do not reflect the "grey area" of unreported sexual assaults, especially in domestic situations and in office, transit, recreation or street areas where a women may be placed in jeopardy but not report an assault because of shame, fear of increased violence of concern about going through the court system.

Therefore we recommend Council adopt the following, especially in regard to dwelling safety:

A) Direct the City Solicitor, in consultation with the Commissioner of Buildings and Inspections, to draft appropriate amendments to the Housing By-Law, being By-Law No. 73-68, to require multiple occupancy buildings of three or more residential dwellings to be equipped with:

i) A latch that will prevent entry except by the use of a key, coded card or similar device;

ii) A self-closing device designed to return the door to the closed and latched position after each use;

iii) A two-way voice intercommunication system shall be provided between each dwelling unit and the main entrance to the apartment house and each dwelling shall be provided with a security locking and release mechanism for the main entrance and such mechanism shall be maintained in a locked position at all times; and

iv) Such intercommunication and security locking and release mechanisms shall be maintained in good repair and operable condition at all times.

B) Recommend the Metro Police Services Board increase the size of the police Sexual Assault Unit and order it to conduct more outreach programmes with women's groups and women's action committees, including relevant data.

C) Acknowledge the increasing problem of sexual abuse against the disabled and direct the Safe City Committee and the Women's Committee to 1) raise awareness among governments, hospitals, the legal profession, police and judges and 2) inform disabled people about their rights through new information programmes.

D) Disseminate information to men's cultural and leisure groups to motivate their members to take responsibility for reducing violence against women.

E) That adequate financial support be given when possible to front-line services working to help women victimized by violence such as the Women's Help Line, counselling services and the expansion of women's shelters.

F) That the Metro Police Force in consultation with a women's advisory develop an education training policy within the force to educate and sensitize police about sexual violence against women including immigrants, racial minorities and disabled women with particular reference to domestic assaults.

TRANSIT

6. That City Council recognize the growing concerns of transit users, especially women subway users, of crime on the system and acknowledge and support recent new initiatives of the Toronto Transit Commission and GO Transit with these important recommendations.

REASONS: Both transit systems serving the City and Metro agree there is a growing fear among primary users - women (58 per cent on the TTC, 51 per cent on GO) - about safety. In short, many women are afraid to use the TTC at night because of empty cars, rapes near stations, violent crimes and a general feeling that the system is unpatrolled and unprotected once the sun goes down.

The TTC has instituted new programmes, education seminars and studies on the problem and the TTC has also established Request Stop service, designated (patrolled by video cameras) waiting areas, on board computers, better lighting and the more frequent use of undercover officers and inspectors. Go Transit plans a safety audit next year.

But the problem and the perception still exists, especially among women. It is particularly pertinent to the City of Toronto which has many late-shift women workers who rely on the subway or surface systems to get home at night after work.

Therefore, we recommend:

A) That City Council send a strong message to the TTC and GO Transit regarding the concerns about safe travel in the City and ensure the regular presence of uniformed Police on the system by having officers travel on transit vehicles as part of their duties and report daily on patrol duties and work with the TTC and GO on identifiable station areas of crime increase.

B) That Council recommend better internal education programmes in both systems, staff education seminars and a stronger reporting procedures back to local municipalities affected. Rather than produce yearly reports on crime, the TTC and GO should provide monthly statistics, identify problem areas and take swift action on solving problems on all levels.

C) The marketing division of GO Transit and the TTC should be encouraged to work with the corporate community to develop an advertising program to promote safety.

PUBLIC NUISANCE LAW

7. That City Council, recognizing the growing proliferation of crack houses and acts of prostitution in abandoned buildings, request the Minister of Municipal Affairs to introduce public nuisance legislation patterned after the Drug Abatement Act of the State of California to authorize Civil Court proceedings to be taken against property owners, their agents, tenants and responsible persons of property where drug-related activity occurs.

Remedies should include the ability to seize movable property used to maintain the nuisance; closure of the building for any use whatsoever for specified time periods; damages; power to obtain restraining orders and injunctions where necessary, and in contempt or repeat offences, power to seize and sell the property itself under execution.

REASONS: There is no clear and comprehensive law to deal with abandoned homes or buildings owned by absentee landlords. Many of these buildings quickly become crack houses or places of prostitution, particularly in the west end and downtown.

Police say they are frustrated in finding absentee landlords, some in numbered companies and are powerless to board up such buildings and residences. Responsibility for such abandoned buildings may lie with several departments such as property, public health, fire and more. Therefore clearly defined public nuisance legislation is sorely needed.

PROSTITUTION

8. That City Council establish an independent task force to take a focused look at prostitution in Toronto and consider new laws and legislation.

REASONS: A major concern of neighbourhoods, police and communities across the City is the proliferation of prostitution, especially in the west end and downtown. There has also been a major increase in vicious attacks against these young women by pimps and "Johns."

Neighbourhoods have been disturbed at night by vehicular traffic while men cruise the streets trying to pick up prostitutes. Residents' sleep has been disturbed by disorderly conduct of pimps and prostitutes. Women residents going to and from their homes are being accosted by men and propositioned.

Young girls, in many cases runaways, are being physically and sexually abused and turned onto drugs by pimps and subsequently subjected to the danger of accompanying strangers to remote locations.

There is also the attendant danger of disease being spread by the clients of diseased prostitutes.

The Toronto Crime Inquiry listened at length to the concerns of the public regarding prostitution. It feels the problem and attendant questions of rehabilitation requires a much broader study.

Therefore City Council should establish a prostitution task force immediately to examine these areas:

A) The linkage between drugs and prostitution and related problems such as health, appropriate housing and lack of rehabilitation programmes.

B) The feasibility of licensing Houses of Prostitution in Toronto having regard to health services, hours of operation, fee and licensing structure, etc. Regard should also be had to using licensing fees to pay for rehabilitative programmes for prostitutes.

C) Steps to crack down on the clients of prostitutes with consideration being given to legislative amendments to require mandatory jail terms, stiffer sentences for sex offences involving minors, and the publication of names of convicted offenders.

D) Legislation allowing for the seizure of moneys, goods and chattels of persons convicted of living on the avails of prostitution.

E) Legislation to provide for the suspension of driving privileges of persons convicted of living on the avails of prostitution or soliciting.

RACE CRIME STATISTICS/REFUGEE SCREENING

9. That City Council recognize the debate among the public regarding the compilation of race crime statistics and the refugee screening process and adopt the following recommendations.

REASON: The issue of keeping crime statistics based on race dominated Toronto Crime Inquiry public sessions after Sgt. Ben Eng, the former head of the Asian Crime Unit, appeared as a member of the public before the Inquiry and released his own statistics regarding the disproportionate number of crimes created by certain nationalities with the 350,000-member Asian community.

The Metro Police Services Board has a clearly defined policy that crimes by race should not be compiled. But the Eng testimony touched off a flood of debate on whether these statistics were a) important to policing and community awareness or b) a dangerous process that would inflame racism across the City.

The Toronto Crime Inquiry has had numerous sessions on this question and listened to much testimony. The consensus was that the Police Board has done the proper thing in establishing a study into the question with a report due back within 10 months.

In addition, the Crime Inquiry heard many people demand stricter screening procedures for refugee status; major penalties (including deportation) for immigrants committing a violent crime while awaiting landed status; the need for compilation of statistics for hate crimes against women, defined ethnic groups and Gays/Lesbians, and a call for statistics based on social issues like unemployment, poverty, family background and education records.

Therefore, the Toronto Crime Inquiry recommends Council:

A) Await the results of the Police Services Board Study before stating a position on Race Crime Statistics.

B) If the Board determines such statistics are necessary, then the board should be told by Council that such statistics should not be compiled solely by police and should not be released to the public at large.

C) Instead, such statistics should be compiled by an independent body and be shared by police, social agencies and, when pertinent, community groups, school boards and probation services. The designated independent body should decide whether such statistics should be based on arrests or convictions.

D) The compilation should be broadened to include hate crimes, economic and social backgrounds of persons arrested or convicted and be used as pro-active weapons in the fight against crime.

E) Ask the Federal Government to order an immediate review of its Refugee Screening process with specific regard to deportation when a violent crime is committed, more thorough background checks on prospect applications and tighter regulation of immigration consultants.

LIQUOR LICENSING

10. That the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations be requested to amend the penalty provisions of the Liquor Licence Act 1990 to provide for stiff penalties for premises that operate unlawfully by operating outside of licensed hours or operating without a licence or permit in contravention of Section 31 (2) of the Act.

Penalties should include mandatory suspension or revocation of licences where applicable; large minimum fines; seizure of premises; and jail terms for any directors or officers of corporations who caused, authorized, permitted or participated in an offence under the Act by the corporation.

REASONS: There is growing evidence that some licensed premises in the City of Toronto operate after hours as unofficial booze cans or crack houses. Stiffer penalties and more rigid inspection procedures are sorely needed.

APPENDIX A

PUBLIC HEARINGS

VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS

June 4, 1991

Western Technical Commercial School

125 Evelyn Crescent

Nell Nakoneczny, superintendent West Family of Secondary Schools, was the Toronto Board of Education representative.

She outlined the board's Safety in Secondary Schools Committee which was organized during the 1987-88 school year to examine the nature and sequence of violent incidents in Toronto schools. She said the committee has now expanded into a broader examination of related crimes and underlying causes. Members include principals, vice-principals, guidance counsellors and psychologists.

One of the first results of the committee's work was the establishment of a system to monitor and track the incidents and gather data across the City.

Other measures included the hiring of full monitors for the schools, the use of cameras to photograph trespassers and improved lighting of certain areas of the school grounds.

Behavior at school athletic events and dances was also monitored and each school was asked for recommendations to improve supervision.

The board is encouraging vigorous prosecution of those involved in violent incidents and has established an annual review of all incidents, and recommendations. This review will be distributed to all schools and new teachers.

She strongly made the point that in many cases the incidents of violence involve people coming on to school property, not the student body itself.

She said relations with the Metro Police Force are excellent and lauded its Street Crimes Unit. Every school in the City has been visited by police during the 1990-91 school year.

The Toronto School Board affirmed its commitment to an orderly school environment in June 1990 by establishing several long-range programmes.

The Board has set up a committee to study alternatives to suspension plus a series of pilot programmes including the Peacemaker, Magic Circle, new mediation techniques and conflict resolution to involve students and staff.

Ms. Nakoneczny also discussed the board's recent report on bullying and the draft report on social environment of schooling in large urban areas.

In closing, she said teachers are being trained to help students with ways other than violence to settle disputes. Classroom environment will also change to encourage students to work in groups and talk and discuss problems before reaching their own decisions.

Cornell Wright, former President of the Toronto Association of Student Councils and the president of North Toronto Collegiate Institute, suggested the schools must be opened up so students have a sense of control over their environment.

He said programmes designed to get students interested in schools must be student-initiated and student-run. He also suggested more peer-mediation programmes so students can feel a stronger sense of leadership.

When a violent situation breaks out in a school, Mr. Wright suggested it be made public within the school itself before the rumors and speculation begin. He predicted the outrage and anger from the student body as a whole would quickly mean eviction of perpetrators by their own peers.

He strongly criticized the Young Offenders Act and said it has become a joke to many students in schools. The act treats mature young adults as "mischievious adolescents".

Outside the schools, he said parents, teachers and members of the community must look at what is going wrong. Parents must take an active role and become keyed in to what is going on in a student's life.

Ala Gettlich, parent, told of her experiences with her teenage son, a student at a west Toronto high school who told her he planned to kill her. She said the son suddenly turned into a person who wouldn't respect the rules of the school, the home or the law. He turned into an aggressive foul-mouthed and angry child, forcing the parents to eventually lay charges against him because they had no where else to turn.

She said the problem is not that certain students become rebels. Instead, they become revolutionaries who want to change the world and turn to aggression, theft and crime to achieve their ends.

So-called kids who go bad have no respect for the law, she said, because of the Young Offenders Act.

Julie Clark, parent, talked of the problems of her young son in Grade 3. She said he has increasingly become the victim of pushing, shoving and violent confrontations on the playgrounds despite the fact that he is a very sociable child. In January, his arm was broken when an older child jumped on him.

Use of guards, more teachers and increased surveillance will not solve this "appalling problem", she added. This is only a short-term solution which eventually can become self-defeating.

Instead, schools must promote mutual respect among school children at an early age, starting in kindergarten. This should become an ingrained philosphy and teach the young children that control by power is not societal.

Fran Ota, mother of four, had tears in her eyes as she talked about being attacked by her own son who eventually ran away from home and was later arrested. She said she asked for probation for the boy and that he be returned to the family home where he is fine until he goes out with friends.

The problem of violence in schools is not caused by the schools themselves, she said. Parents shouldn't shun a given secondary school in the City because it has a so-called reputation.

The problem goes right down to the Grade 1 level where violence can quickly become an activity, as common as playing. The community must become involved as a whole. Parental involvement in every step of education is extremely important; without it, involvement for students rapidly decreases when they reach high school.

Finally, she said the system itself is to blame in part because for troubled students in the age 12-16 age bracket, there are no social services available. Nowhere to turn. Many parents are then forced to take their children to the United States for expensive treatment.

Marlene Russell, manager of Special Services Boys' Home, said violence among youth breaks down into two possible but not necessarily exclusive approaches to dealing with the problem and reducing it. The first is spending more on law enforcement and containment but the other is prevention through identifying populations at risk and ensuring that children receive the care, attention and discipline they need to grow up properly.

She also said parents are often the must effective form of treatment and should work closely with schools and treatment centres, especially when problems start at an early age.

That tone was picked up by three parents from the floor who emphasized the importance of discussing with children just what is going on in the classroom, what is going on at school and what is on their mind. Several said it was important to explain to the child that peer-pressure was unimportant.

Others said children need ties to the home especially when they have to adapt to a constantly changing world. With double-income families and many parents working late, problems can arise without warning. In some cases, it may be better to lower a lifestyle to spend more time with children.

Another mother warned that bullies in school are made, not created. She said conflict resolution must quickly become part of the school system, starting at entry level. Children must be taught about aggression, problem solving and mediation. And the work in schools must be supported in the homes, community agencies and the courts.

Ross Prasky, father of two children and an executive of a Toronto Home and School Association, agreed and said conflict resolution programmes would work. But teachers need the special training and the backing of the system. He lauded the Peacemaker programme, but said it must be expanded beyond the pilot stage.

Mr. Prasky also warned there may be a reluctance among teachers to let parents become involved, an "us versus them" mentality which must be eliminated.

Carmen Tardio, a counsellor with high risk young offenders including youth gangs, said he is finding that teaching parents how to recognize problems and help their children is almost as difficult as helping the children themselves.

Many adolescents suffer from a sense of isolation; they have no real roots or feeling of belonging. And that leads to violence. Most violent perpetrators start as victims, he said.

The problem is one for the community to solve and it is large and growing.

GAY BASHING

June 26, 1991

519 Church Community Centre

Michael Leshner, a crown attorney, led off the speakers with criticism of the establishment - the legal community, the attorney-general's office and the government - for not strongly rationalizing the fact that Gays and Lesbians are equal in law with everyone else.

Mr. Leshner said people who commit crimes against Gays and Lesbians are convinced the establishment won't take the crimes seriously. "They feel the establishment will turn the other cheek."

Gay bashing won't stop until the perpetrators get a strong message from everyone - municipalities, senior levels of government, police agencies and the legal community - that these crimes won't be tolerated.

Metro Toronto, he said, still hasn't recognized its Gay and Lesbian employees. That filters down to street level criminals who look upon Gay and Lesbians as powerless.

Gays and Lesbians just want equal rights with the rest of the community, he added. Instead, there's vaccilation and therefore no surprise that Gays and Lesbians are being beaten up and even murdered.

The courts have taken a stronger position on sentencing of Gay bashers, but Gays have still not achieved the accountability levels of other areas of the community. "The government is pertrified that it will receive the wrong question at the wrong time."

Councillor Jack Layton, whose ward includes the Gay Lesbian community bounded by Bloor St. E., Gerrard St. E., Sherbourne St. and Yonge St., said Gay bashing is a horrible form of violence that is happening more and more.

The perpetrators generally come by car from the suburbs and cruise the streets of the Gay and Lesbian community to find people to attack. It used to be mostly verbal abuse, he said, but now it has become physical.

It is critical, he told the Inquiry, to get to the root cause of the crime. Inequality is the number one problem. This feeling of loss of status filters out to the suburbs where people feel it is perfectly okay to attack Gays and Lesbians.

The Gay and Lesbian community strongly feels this is the main cause of gay bashing, he said. City Council, by proclaiming Gay Pride Day, has sent a strong message of recognition to the community as a whole. And, he said, the Toronto Board of Education has also taken a strong stand against taunts against Gays and Lesbians in school.

Mr. Layton recommended the the Inquiry act as an emissary and take a message to other schools boards to suggest strongly they improve on what the Toronto board has done. That message should also go out to suburban municipalities.

In addition, Mr. Layton said many rock radio stations persist in telling anti-gay jokes on air. This reinforces the mind-set of perpetrators and, in essence, is a form of spreading hate. It must stop.

He also said City Council must take other steps to support the Gay and Lesbian community and urged the Inquiry to endorse and expand on recommendations from the community itself.

Police relations with the community have improved, he said, now that statistics of Gay Bashing are being recorded. The Inquiry must support the government in its programme of stiffer penalties and take a strong message that Toronto will not tolerate violence based on hatred.

"Gay bashers feel they have the right to take a club to a Gay, to laugh at them, to call them names. This is a deep sickeness."

Susan Fish, former City Councillor and former Ontario cabinet minister, said the problem is an "appalling situation" which cannot be attacked with impunity.

Gay bashing is not an isolated problem, she added, it is a clear trend of isolation and labels against communities.

Government must extend their advocacy advertisements - ads like stop smoking, don't drink and drive - to the Gay and Lesbian community.

In addition, she said the Inquiry must look at legislation, human rights, systemic discrimination, equality and advocacy in education.

Kyle Rae, executive director of 519 Church Street, gave a report on his centre's Gay Bashing hotline, established June 13, 1990, to give the community a way to assess the problem and report incidents to police.

Since the line was established, there were 167 incidents of assaults against Gays and Lesbians, 85 per cent against men and 15 per cent against women. Most women turn first to the Rape Crisis Centre for help.

Ninety-seven per cent of the incidents happen at night and weekends are the most popular time. "It has become a recreational sport, Mr. Rae said.

Most Gay Bashing incidents happen in the summer months of June, July, August and September in the Bloor-Gerrard-Bay-Sherbourne axis.

The age of the Gay bashers ranges from 13-year-old to 17-year olds and the late teens up to age 23. Weapons of choice are 2 x 4 sticks, some with nails through them and bottles.

Most are straight physical assaults and are not robbery motivated. The Gay Bashing usually starts with verbal abuse and then disintegrates into assaults.

In discussing cause, Mr. Rae said the Gay Lesbian community is easily identifiable to Gay Bashers. "People know where we are so it's easy from them to come in from the outside."

There is also a strong sense of homophobia, Mr. Rae said. "People are afraid of who we are."

The media contributed to this because there is no positive role models for the Gay and Lesbian. In addition, there is the issue of religiosity. "People feel we're wrong, that we're going to hell. This Inquiry must take on the churches."

The school system is another problem, he said. They are now beginning to talk about sexuality, but only six schools in Toronto allow a social worker in to talk to students.

Mr. Rae urged creation of a Hate Crime Statistics Act, forcing police to record and report on crimes that are hate-motivated. He recognized improved relations with police, but said the problem still requires better policing, not necessarily in terms of manpower but in community policing. Officers must get out of their cruisers and walk the streets.

Finally, Mr. Rae said politicians must be educated. "Gays really scare them," he said, "and people and political institutions perpetrate that."

"We say to politicians, we want to be treated equal. They say to us, you want to be treated special."

Catherine E. Bergey, mother of a homosexual son, said he was beaten up just because he was Gay. She told the Inquiry that the community must be educated and learn to accept Gays and Lesbians are part of the community as a whole.

"Just because my son walks down the street with another man, he should not be ruled different."

She urged the Inquiry to endorse strongly sexual and human rights and urge larger penalties for hate-related crimes.

George Hall, a teacher in the Separate School system, said the problem has its roots in schools because they do not foster any respect for the Gay and Lesbian community.

The Catholic Board promotes the family and doesn't allow Gays to exist in its teachings. "There is an element of silence."

He said it was the duty of the Inquiry to send a strong message that society must not condone or tolerate this "conspiracy of silence" any longer.

Schools and the school system are creating hatred. It must stop, he said. Schools must start educating students, teachers and directors.

Mr. Hall recommended more police on the streets, a revision in the court system to handle sexual abuse crimes more quickly plus establishment of a specific section of the courts just to handle sexual abuse and hate-related crime.

Staff Sgt. Jim Sneep, zone commander for 52 Division, outlined a three-step response to the problem of Gay assault:

First, foot patrols have been stepped up and a mobile community station has been established which, to date, has been visited by 340 members of the community. In addition, foot patrol officers are now regularly visiting Gay merchants and community members.

Second, Community service officers have established street-proofing seminars for the Gay community.

Third, officers are being trained to deal with stigma or uneasiness in working with the Gay community. "There is homophobia within the force and we're battling that," Sgt. Sneep said.

He added that victim impact statements are very important. There has been a reluctance to fill out these statements, but Sgt. Sneep said they take a strong message to the courts that an assault has taken place. The judiciary has to know that an assault is sexual and therefore the impact statements are of primary importance.

Sgt. Sneep criticized the mainstream media for its reporting of relations between police and the Gay and Lesbian community. In many cases, he said the Gay publications and more fair to the police. "This mainstream reporting is unfortunate because it sends a message that cops are in the Dark Ages when it comes to dealing with the Gay and Lesbian community."

Mel Shields, a teacher, said the Inquiry must be aware that verbal assaults against Gays and Lesbians are almost as devastating as physical assaults. And, he said, as a homosexual, he cannot get his school to give him a day off to attend a Gay and Lesbian conference.

An audience speaker said there is a bias against police within the Gay and Lesbian community. This must be overcome if the problem of Gay Bashing is to be solved.

Nila Gupta, representing a Lesbian group, said Lesbians as a whole feel alienated and disenfranchised from the community. She described assaults against herself, incidents of egg throwing and verbal abuse.

She suggested that the whole of Toronto must know and understand the diversity of the Gay and Lesbian community. Communications must be improved and a massive public information campaign should begin immediately.

A student said the inquiry must recognize the issue of Gay Bashing is not just relative to Toronto. It is a global problem.

One anonymous speaker described an attack in the park and a vicious beating. He said he gave a statement to police but now wonders if it was recorded as a Gay Bashing incident or an assault.

Another assault victim described the "tedious" procedure of going to court where there is a general feeling of downgrading Gay Bashing to something else. The legal system is too biased against victims but he said the Gay community as a whole must do more - use its numbers and stand up for its rights.

A Gay speaker said the media has to report and identify specific incidents as Gay Bashing and criticized the police for its attitude. He said Gays, when arrested, are often taunted and made fun of. "How do they know we're Gay and why do they treat us differently from every other citizen?"

POLICING

July 10, 1991

Metropolitan Police Headquarters Auditorium

40 College Street West

Police Chief William McCormack said he appreciated the formation of the Crime Inquiry because the force cannot control crime alone. The only way to stop this "plague on society" is by working together in a co-operative manner with more public awareness, more openess and more education. "The Force wants to do that."

The Chief said more input from citizens across Metro is needed and more community-based policing must be established. "We are at a point where we have to take extreme hold - the crime rate is up 22 percent in serious crimes and this is unacceptable.

The 5,660-member Toronto Police Force needs at least 202 more officers immediately. He said there is a great need for specialization and creation of units like the sexual assault squad.

None of this can be achieved without the elements of communication, understanding and education. "It's time for the truth, we must all work together. Big cities in the U.S. have no cohesion between the public and the police. This must not happen here."

Staff Superintendent Charles Maywood, chief detective, noted the slaying of a North York jeweller in a $1 million robbery and said the homicide rate has now reached 50 this year, the total for 1990 was 55. If homicides continue at their current rate, the total could be between 80 and 85 for 1991.

There is a new complexity to homicides, he added. The numbers do not relate to domestic incidents, but rather to the increasing number of guns being available. Many are also drug-related and committed in covert drug culture societies.

In addition, there has been a soaring increase in the number of violent robberies, forcing the holdup squad to reclassify its case load according to the degree of force used.

At one time, the holdup squad had 20 investigators on bank robberies and five on small businesses. But the criteria has changed. Now a pistol whipping, for example, gets a case priority over one involving a lesser attack.

(The total number of criminal offences reported to Metro Police last year was 273,706, which includes drug and traffic offences. The figure for 1989 was 262,097 and in 1988 it was 246,921).

Maywood also said there is an enormous increase in fraud, especially in the area of phoney credit cards. The Fraud Squad is so busy that 53 major cases have been unassigned.

In the area of problems and suggestions, Maywood singled out the Young Offenders Act as an example of "society making our own work difficult."

Because of light penalties, lack of psychiatric examinations, the Young Offenders Act is "teaching youths of 14, 15, 16, or 17 that they can do whatever they want.

Police also have problems with disclosure legislation. At present, all evidence has to be disclosed to the defence within 30 days of charges being laid. "We supply them (defence lawyers) with everything and they sit back and dream up their defences. It makes it very difficult for us."

He also sharply criticized Bill C-61, the federal government's money-laundering legislation wherein a criminal's seized assets are all retained by Ottawa. The total runs as high as $60 million annually.

As to cause of crime increases, he said part of it could be attributed to youth isolation and alienation. Young people are comparing a low-paying minimum wage job with the $2,000. a week earned by a drug dealer. The same with young people turning to prostitution. "It's difficult to convince these young girls that a factory job is better than working the streets."

"Police today are merely holding the line on crime. Attitudes must change. I'd like to finish today on a high note but I can't think of one."

Staff Supt. William Bishop, the head of the Street Crimes Unit, said the unit was established in part to stop the rise in youth gangs. Enforcement was not enough, he said, it had to be combined with education. The unit using young officers, has reached thousands of high school students across the city and gangs are now being brought under control.

But he said the Young Offenders Act still hampers enforcement and procedure because young offenders cannot be identified. "This gives the impression nothing is being done to stop aggression."

Bishop criticized the courts for penalties handed out to juveniles and the blocking of efforts to move trials on serious offences to adult court. And, he said under the Young Offenders Act, courts cannot order them to undergo psychiatric treatment.

Staff Inspector Keith Cowling, head of the morality squad, said the advent of crack cocaine has caused growing levels of violence within the drug trade. He said undercover officers are being shot at, stabbed, and threatened.

Even major undercover sweeps keep areas free of drugs for only three or four weeks. By then, those who are arrested are back on the street, or replaced by other drug dealers. He added drug dealers are getting younger and younger, some down to age 14. Even young kids are being used as runners.

Last year in Metro, 6,000 drug traffickers were arrested and more than 7,000 charges laid, an enormous number of police man hours.

He spoke of the difficulty in cleaning up crack houses because undercover officers have to be used and cannot carry body-packs to gather information because such taped evidence is inadmissible in court. Without that backup, however, an officer's life is in danger because he or she cannot communicate with their squads. Police are now using body-packs for their own protection.

He suggested justices of the peace be available 24 hours a day so police could act quickly to obtain search warrants for crack houses and booze cans.

The penalties meted out to drug dealers in court are low, he added, and "one in five drug dealers walks out free."

Drugs and drug dealers are creating fear in the community. The escalation of drug-related crime is huge. Sixty percent of all robberies committed in Metro are done by drug dealers.

Enforcement is not the answer, he said. It must be combined with education, treatment and rehabilitation. There is little treatment available for drug offenders.

Sentencing must also reflect the seriousness of the offence. The morality squad recently recorded 196 convictions in the courts but of the total, 21 got 30 days in jail, 30 received 60 days and 40 received 90 days.

"There must be higher penalties to remove an individual from the drug environment. This brings relief to the community and offers the opportunity to give training to the individual in question."

Cowling suggested a massive anti-drug campaign (similar to the marketing campaigns against smoking and drinking and driving), be mounted to bolster police work.

Detective Constable Ron Clifford, 5 division drug squad, said the job of being an undercover officer is dangerous. He suggested drug officers attending court be given a special waiting room where they don't have to confront drug dealers.

"Many times I'll be in the courtroom (hall) watching dealers and then I'm at an apartment building alone and three dealers will be walking towards me knowing that I'm a police officer."

Staff Sgt. Julia Montrose said the Young Offenders Act has become a problem, especially in the case of those 12 or younger committing serious crimes. "The Act is geared not to protect society. The intent is to provide the best care for the child."

Other police officers said the penalties for serious crimes are "a farce." They urged the Inquiry to go and look at the attitudes in the halls outside of the courtrooms. "It's like a party; they (the accused) make jokes and laugh. They know they are going to be back on the streets soon."

One officer said the police on the street feel politicians are against them. Political support is needed, more resources must be committed and the public must be educated to come forward and talk to police.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

July 17, 1991

Alexandra Park Community Centre

105 Grange Court

Charlene Roach, a parent, Parkdale community organizer and a resident of the area for 32 years, said Parkdale is becoming more and more unsafe because of drug use. She said there is a feeling of "devastation" among residents in the area.

One of the major problems is absentee landlords who ignore or neglect their boarded-up buildings. Such buildings quickly turn into dens of prostitution, headquarters for gangs or crack houses. "There is no monitoring of abandoned homes and no deterrents to keep people out."

Ms Roach also said there is too heavy a concentration of licensed establishments in the area, many of which are hangouts for drug dealers or prostitutes. She urged the Liquor Licensing Board of Ontario to look into the situation.

On policing, she said there is a crying need for more foot patrols and community-oriented enforcement.

She also asked the Inquiry to consider recommending establishment of a full-time Crime and Community Commission to give people in the City a place to turn to with crime problems.

"In many cases, people are afraid to go to the police, or the problem may not warrant a police investigation. People have to have a place to turn to, somewhere to go when they're frightened or concerned."

She said she supported the work of the Safe City Committee and the Mayor's Task force on Drugs, but said there were too many levels of bureaucracy for the average concerned citizen to handle.

Sonny Atkinson, director of the Alexandra Park Community Centre, called the present crime situation in Parkdale "very very sad."

Within the Alexandra Park complex, he said great strides had been made in eliminating drug dealers and closing neighborhood crack houses. He credited the police and community co-operation.

But he said project security forces were badly undermanned within the Park. He said they had a difficult and sometimes dangerous job and urged they be allowed to carry nightsticks and handcuffs.

He also criticized the media for reporting the negatives of a given neighborhood and not following up with the positives - "like when a community like ours does something about drugs and safety."

Vickie Rennie, executive director of Vertical Watch in St. James Town, outlined her community-based safety programme and urged other communities to set up similar programmes. "You must get involved, you must share your information. The police can't do it all. Apathy is your own worst enemy."

She urged the City of Toronto to get more involved with communities and neighborhoods to battle crime. The City must help communities in setting up programmes like Vertical Watch.

Barbara Whitelaw, president of the Blake/Boultbee Tenants Association, said the biggest problems in her area (470 units and 1,600 tenants in the Pape Gerrard section of the City) was drug dealers who are "creating havoc.".

"They gather in groups, they play loud music, they urinate on private property, they throw garbage, they make lewd remarks and show weapons like knives and guns.

"They strut through the neighborhood like kings. This makes it hard for us to raise our children. Kids look up to these criminals and young children are being recruited as runners. Eventually these kids, some as young as 8 or 9, will be turned on to crack."

Ms Whitelaw also said residents are frustrated with the sentences meted out to drug dealers. "In many cases, it's only a slap on the wrist and before you know it . . . . They're back."

She urged the Inquiry to strongly recommend more community-based police officers and foot patrols. "These must not, underline not, be removed from neighborhoods. There is a real and pressing need for full-time implementation of foot patrols."

She also urged closed-circuit television monitors in high-rise lobbies, the organization of security planning committees among residents of high-rises and public housing. "Change is possible, if we participate and work together."

Staff Sgt. Aubrey Dove, zone commander 14 Division, said a task force had been formed to deal with the problems of prostitution in the west end. He said the main "track" for prostitutes is on Queen St. W. from Cameron to Roncesvalles and he warned the "track" was getting bigger as more and more young female crack addicts are being introduced to prostitution.

"The community deteriorates with prostitution. We have done sweeps and arrested 40 or 60 at a time. No names were the same. It's getting to the point that anyone with a skirt can get approached."

The courts fine the prostitutes for soliciting and then they're back on the streets, he said. "There is no place for prostitutes to go, there is no rehabilitation process. There must be a community will to help prostitutes get away from pimps."

Sgt. Rose also spoke about booze cans, saying they were covers for all kinds of drugs. He said police are hampered in efforts to close them down because of delays in getting search warrants and danger against undercover police officers. He said guns are usually found in booze cans and criticized penalties against the operators - usually only a fine.

Sgt. Rose also criticized the Young Offenders Act, saying drug dealers are usuing young people as lookouts and runners and when arrested, the young people are usually back on the streets within a day. He said young people - some younger than 10 - look to drug dealers as role models. One juvenile was arrested with a 9-mm automatic pistol.

"There is no real deterrent or help for these young people under the Young Offenders Act," he said.

He suggested more education about crime and drugs earlier in schools and strongly recommended the Metro boards of education recognize the dangers and create new programmes.

Shirley Mintz of Regent Park said her community has more than 10,000 residents and really is a small town with its own unique crime problems. She said many drug dealers in Regent Park are not residents of the development - some come from as far away as Guelph.

The dealers are recruiting children as young as 5 or 6, she said, to deliver crack cocaine to apartments. The children are paid $5 per delivery and "that buys a heck of a lot of candy."

The key to beating the problem is community involvement, she said. Early education about drugs is important for young people and children.

People must become involved, hot lines for drug tips have to be established and intercoms and locked doors should be mandatory in all buildings.

Detective Sgt. Paul Guillemin described the problems of policing 14 Division which has 140,000 residents in a 15.7 square kilometre area. The area is riddled with small lanes and abandoned houses and is easily accessible by the TTC - "a perfect atmosphere for drugs and prostitution."

He said there are some disturbing trends. Fully 70 per cent of the people arrested for drug offences are not from the area. Sentences are too lenient and the delay in getting a case to trial may prompt a judge to dismiss it. "Therefore the efforts of the community go for naught."

On prostitution, he said 95 per cent of the prostitutes arrested are cross-addicted yet there is nothing built into the system to help them or rehabilitate them. The courts fine them and that's all.

There is fear and confusion in communities and many residents in the west end of the city feel they are losing the street battle to drug dealers and addicted prostitutes.

The major problem is booze cans and crack houses which locate in abandoned houses or buildings. Police cannot find an absentee landlord in time to get search warrants and close the houses. And, as quickly as a crack house is busted, another opens in another abandoned building.

Sgt. Guillemin strongly criticized Toronto bylaws regarding absentee landlords, saying they were 40 years out of date. These abandoned houses and buildings are health and fire dangers in addition to breeding grounds for drugs, crime and prostitution.

He suggested Toronto adopt a bylaw like California which gives absentee landlords two notices to fix up or demolish abandoned houses and buildings. If they do not comply, the buildings are demolished by the cities.

Sgt. Guillemin also said police are frustrated by the Askov decision which dismissed thousands of cases on time delay grounds. "Thousands of hours of work and community help went into preparing those cases and they were thrown out of court with the dealers laughing all the way out the door."

One way to stop drug dealers operating openly in public housing development would be reinstatement of the Vagrancy Act, he said. Police could then remove the dealers from public and private property and charge them with vagrancy. "This could keep them off the street for up to 90 days."

Bill Rosa of Alexandra Park said residents are scared and don't know where to turn. He urged the City to set up a service board where people - some afraid to go to police - could turn for help.

Another resident said prostitution should be made legal and a special red light area established in the city with strict age limits and health inspections.

A mother said the problem of children selling or delivering drugs is rampant. She suggested when police arrest these young people they be shown exactly what prison is like with tours or a video. "My 14 year old has been offered $500 a week to push drugs. I can't compete with a $5 allowance."

A father suggested the federal government should give municipalities the money seized in drug raids. He estimated it could mean up to $60 million annually for Metro.

Several residents urged the Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority to improve security in developments and tear down the walls which create a maze for police officers and make it virtually impossible to catch one on foot.

All public housing project residents should have access to an anonymous Drug Hotline, similar to Crime Stoppers, where they can call in trips.

Sonny Atkinson closed the meeting with a comment on the low turnout. "People are afraid to come; they know they will be marked and they are afraid to talk. That's why we need a place for them to turn; the City must do something, the police can't do everything.

CRIMES AGAINST SMALL BUSINESSES

July 24, 1991

Mandarin Club

208 Spadina Avenue

Councillor Tony O'Donohue, the senior member of City Council responsible for the Crime Inquiry, said Toronto is the only municipality in Canada that has set up a public hearing process into crime. Interest in the work of the Crime Inquiry is so high that its office is getting telephone calls from across the country asking about terms of reference and procedure.

Councillor O'Donohue said a public process inquiry was long overdue and shows City Council's substantial committment to ensure crime problems do not get out of hand. "This is a safe, clean City and we want to keep it that way," he said.

Avvy Go, president of the Canadian Chinese National Council, spoke about crimes of violence against immigrant women. She said 62 per cent of women murdered die in domestic situations.

"It's infuriating to see them suffer. Many are living in fear because they are afraid to report crimes to police. They fear authority because of language barriers.

She urged societal changes and said resources, time and effort must be committed to the problem by the legal system, courts, police and social agencies.

Child support and language training must be broadened and women must become more involved in decision-making. She also said municipalities and government must recognize the problem of too many well-meaning groups working in isolation. Women, especially immigrant women, do not know where to turn to combat domestic violence.

Councillor Jack Layton said inequality in the City is the root cause of crime. Communities are not equal, they don't get the same level of support. "Therefore there is a direct correlation between the community and the crime level; we need a balance so everyone is treated the same."

He cited Alexandra Park as a community that fought the drug trade by working together and urged that same strategy in other weak and struggling areas of the City.

Layton also said there is a crying need for more foot patrols and urged the Inquiry to make this recommendation to the Police Services Board. Also, police stations should be able to service their districts in other languages. Finally, he said there is a need for a community police strategy. Special community committees should be established to meet with the police on a regular basis.

Susan Fish, a former provincial minister, called for flexibility in policing and a recognition by the force that different communities have different needs.

"Policing should be a part, not separate, from the community. This should be reinforced in hiring policies to reflect the cosmopolitan makeup of Toronto."

Ethnic communities don't understand policing; there's a fear of authority, she added. Fish also suggested the inquiry look at work safety and recognize the need for individual communities to come forward and discuss in confidence and privacy, their concerns.

Ben Eng, a sergeant in the Metro Police Force and former head of the force's Asian Crime Unit, told the inquiry he was speaking as a private citizen, not a member of the force.

Eng said Vietnamese and Mainland Chinese refugees commit "the vast majority" of Asian crime. He predicated his statement by saying most of Toronto's 50,000 refugees from Vietnam and 10,000 from Mainland China are law-abiding citizens.

But he said there is a hard-core element who came illegally into the country and are responsible for a high percentage of murders, extortions, assaults, robberies and gaming and prostitution houses.

Eng said that in 1990 about 3,000 offences in Toronto were committed by people from Asian countries. Vietnamese refugees commit "a disproportionately high component of offences," he said. "How is it that one seventh of the Asian population (Vietnamese) is responsible for one half of the offences?

"The figures from mainland China are just as shocking," said Eng. "In 1990, there were aproximately 500 offences committed allegedly by refugees from China. "How can 1/35th of the Asian community be responsible for approximately one-sixth of the offences?"

He said the statistics he released were his own. While with the Asian crime unit, he took part in the arrests of about 1,000 suspects in Toronto. He said he was speaking privately but felt he had the backing of the Asian community and was giving "as clear a picture as possible."

He said the crimes were being committed by "phoney refugees."

"I am not against economic refugees. I am against refugees who take advantage of our lax refugee determination procedures. I'm against refugees who continue to collect welfare while living in luxury condominiums."

He said refugees who commit serious crimes should be thrown out of the country. He said the federal government should improve police background checks on prospect applicants for refugee status; deport undesirables based on criminal convictions; tightly regulate all immigration consultants and make audio recordings of refugee hearings so that "inconsistencies" in translations can be found.

Dhaman Kissoon, a lawyer and representative of the East Indian community, said crimes against businesses have escalated enormously. He said the Inquiry must take action against the use of drugs and increased violent criminal acts.

Shopkeepers in the Indian community are reluctant to report crimes and protection payoffs to police and the Police Services Board did not help when it recently disbanded its special community outreach committee.

The Inquiry must realize and report on the different needs of each ethnic community in Toronto. The Inquiry must also recommend reinstatement of the community outreach committee of the Police Services Board.

"I understand the police have their own problems, but unless these community groups have something to fall back on, some body that listens and acts, crime will continue to escalate.

"You need to develop a long-term plan and stick to it. You need to restablish the bridge between the police and the ethnic communities. You must develop that strategy and do it now."

Staff Sgt. Steve Duggan of Number 5 district street crimes unit, talked of youth gangs and extortions. He said the police community had to concentrate on youths to stop the growing numbers of gangs.

He said knives and other weapons are being carried to schools for protection purposes. Intruders are getting on to school property and because of the size of secondary schools in Toronto (1,240 students on average), the intruders can't be found or stopped.

Teenage no-alcohol dance clubs are another problem, he said. Because there is no liquor license, the clubs can stay open all night long. "The clubs themselves are not at fault; it's the associations developed between teenagers and criminal elements who habit these clubs."

Extortions, assaults, threats and intimidations are all on the increase among youths and, most troubling, is that youths themselves are resolving the conflicts themselves because they feel the adult system is uncaring.

He said some of the causes relate to the Young Offenders Act which is perceived as weak by youths themselves. Young people also feel police don't care about them.

He said psychiatric assessments should be mandatory under the Young Offenders Act and urged a sharing of education among all school boards in Metro.

Money should not be "thrown" at the police force to solve the problem; it must be targetted and given to service organizations which may have 150 caseloads per officer. Corporate sponsorship and involvement should be encouraged.

Many police officers still suffer from "tunnel vision" he said and should receive specialized training. And, if more foot patrols are needed, more officers should be hired. "Police can't solve the problem alone, we can only solve it together."

Phil Capone, co-ordinator of the Corso Italia Business Association, said vandalism in his community is increasing and shoplifting was becoming rampant. "Most crimes appear to be committed to raise status or lifestyle."

He said society is delivering a bad message through television and advertising. Advertisers especially must realize they are educators and do something to prevent the crime increases.

Business also feels there is insufficient policing. "Many merchants in our community quite simply feel the police are not there."

The courts are also to blame, he added, because they are lax in sentencing.

He suggested more foot patrols, stricter sentencing and more community street festivals which show a sense of community and a commitment to stop crime.

Sgt. Kim Derry of the Metro Police holdup squad said there has been a 207 per cent increase in robberies of the last two years in Metro Toronto. In 1982, there was an average 231 bank robberies in Metro and this year up to July, there have been 206, an increase of 84 per cent.

The use of weapons and guns have now increased to 30 per cent in bank robberies and many are fully automated. In retail businesses, there were 1,045 robberies last year and 75 per cent of the time, weapons were used.

The holdup squad makes between 300 and 400 arrests annually and has learned that 29 per cent of the perpetrators got the idea for their crime from the newspapers or media. "The media makes it look easy to them when it writes articles about an easy holdup. The day after such an article was published this year, we had 11 bank robberies."

The holdup squad is also seeing more and more repeat offenders and robberies committed by people released on parole. He urged the Inquiry to lobby the parole board for changes and a new policy on parole.

In addition, he said present gun laws are sufficient but sentences are too lenient. He said there should be a minimum five-year sentence for carrying a weapon while committing an offence.

Finally, he said in 85 per cent to 90 per cent of all people arrested for robbery, the money was spent on crack cocaine.

CRACK COCAINE

August 20, 1991

Parkdale Collegiate

209 Jamieson Avenue

Councillor Tony O'Donohue gave an overview of the work of the Crime Inquiry and its public hearings to date. He emphasized the importance of community input and said the growing number of drug dealers in the west end is particularly troubling.

He urged the overturn of Bill C-61 - the federal law that returns all seized drug money and goods to the federal government general revenue. Such moneys totalled more than $60 million last year, he said, and it must be given back to Metro and used to fight the drug trade.

In addition, he urged a tightening of the licence procedures of the Liquor License Board of Ontario. "It's easy to get a license for just about any place," he said. "and once it's issued, its almost impossible to take away."

He also commented on the average sentence for first-time drug offenders. "It's usually only 30 days on average and sometimes not even that. Before you know it, they're back on the street again."

Councillor Chris Korwin-Kuczynski, a co-organizer of the Parkdale meeting, said it was important for the whole community to work together and fight the problem. He said some of the blame in the drug recruitment of young people lay with parents.

He also spoke of the huge increase in prostitution in the west end, virtually all of it tied to the drug trade. The federal government has done little to recognize the huge jump in the trade, he said, and courts have been very lenient. He recommended a minimum three months in jail, with corresponding treatment, for first-time prostitution offences.

Councillor Korwin-Kuczynski also criticized municipalities for not recognizing the extent of the drug and crime problem and not demanding higher levels of government provide rehabilitation programmes.

Detective Greg Ghettle, member of the Drug Squad in 14 division, said one of the biggest problems police had is the proliferation of crack houses in abandoned buildings.

He said Toronto's bylaws on abandoned buildings and absentee landlords are out of date. There is no way legally for police to go after such crack houses without a laborious process of tracking down absentee landlords. He urged stiffer City bylaws.

Another problem facing police is the access to Justices of the Peace. It is virtually impossible to get a search warrant on short notice because JPs only work days. He urged a system, like the United States, of having a Justice of the Peace available on 24-hour call.

Police are also hampered in their efforts to control street level trafficking of crack cocaine. Americans, he said, have a conspiracy to possess law which allows police to target drug purchases.

"People come into an area like Parkdale to purchase drugs from dealers," he said. "If we had the U.S. law we could deter customers."

"We are limited now because we are only able to target trafficking, not consumption."

Finally, he said laws should be changed to give police drug seizure rights of vehicles similar to the Criminal Code section covering impaired driving.

Chris Loeppky, a former street kid and now a member of the Young Ambassador's community agency, said he started using drugs at age 9 and by the time he was 14, he was arrested for trafficking. At age 15, he was using cocaine and injecting heroin.

He was saved, he said, because of rehabilitation programmes like the Young Ambassador agency which allowed him time to kick the drugs and showed him how to live without them.

He warned the Inquiry that crack cocaine is readily available anywhere in the City. He said the parking lot outside tonight's meeting is full of dealers and prostitutes.

(A **Toronto Star** reporter wrote in his next day story that he was approached by dealers on his way into the meeting. Other speakers had similar stories.)

Loeppky said the age of crack users is dropping steadily and now it's not uncommon to see users younger than 13.

Alexandra, a representative of the Canadian Organization for the Rights of Prostitutes, said it was wrong to intertwine prostitution with drug use. Many people were being driven to prostitution because of fear and violence. "Just look at the increase in violent crimes against women," he said.

In other cases, he said society was driving women into prostitution. He urged the Inquiry not to suggest new laws and harsher penalties. "Instead, change the laws that don't work."

Metro Councillor Derwyn Shea said it was offensive that Metro Toronto seized millions of dollars in illegal drug money yet none of it was returned. "The federal government picks up a windfall. This money could be used for treatment centres which are now virtually absent, forcing people to access OHIP for payment."

He also suggested the board of education make drug courses mandatory, a requirement for Grade 13 study and university entrance.

Judges should get out on the streets and see the extent of the crime problems, he added, the better to recognize the need for intelligent sentencing and penalties.

Metro Police Services Board should be more open and accessible to the public. The board does a good job policing the police, but there is frustration among the public because of the welter of bureaucracy surrounding the process.

"It is important to re-activate community liaisons, re-establish that linkage. Neighborhood watch programmes should be strengthened, community-based policing should be encouraged, storefront police stations should be brought back and police should become a visible part of the community."

MPP Tony Ruprecht suggested that rehabilitation must be part of all drug sentences and heavier penalties should be imposed on dealers selling to minors.

He supported the seizure of cars used by drug dealers and said it would be tantamount "to closing their office."

Ruprecht also said the young must be protected through education. Parents must be made aware of the problem and programmes have to be instituted by all levels of government to protect children under 15. "We could even pay them to get off drugs," he suggested. "It costs $46,000 a year for jail time and only $7,000 for rehabilitation."

Parkdale resident **Hank Young** said people in the area are afraid to come to public meetings or organize against the drug trade because of threats of retaliation from drug dealers.

He suggested governments are not listening to people and not meeting the needs of Toronto. He urged more money for policing and suggested the community, by the sheer weight of numbers, should work to take back the neighborhoods.

Roy Bergerson, a business consultant with the Parkdale Village Business Improvement Association, said the association had committed its resources to a market image programme to make the area more inviting to residents and families.

But these efforts are blunted by prostitutes lining every fourth or fifth corner in Parkdale, by the constant presence of drug-dealers and the daily use of community benches by pimps, drunks and prostitutes.

"Parkdale is only one of the communities inflicted with the criminal and degrading activities of drugs and prostitution and the impact on the quality of life in the Parkdale neighborhood will be both deep and long-lasting.

"It appears that a ghettoizing is occurring in Toronto and the business community feels that Parkdale Village is being targetted as a welfare community by the enthusiastic agencies funded by government departments that are insensitive to the wants and needs of the community."

He said the business community in Parkdale believes the situation can change if governments and the community work together with police and turn Parkdale back into a friendly safe and happy neighborhood.

He suggested a moratorium on liquor licenses in the area, a united effort to force drug dealers and prostitutes out, a study of assisted housing and whether Parkdale had more than its share, more community policing and tougher sentencing.

MP Jesse Flis tabled before the inquiry a motion he made in the House of Commons calling for a full review of the Supreme Court decision in the Duarte case which removed the right of police to gather evidence using audio and visual equipment.

He also called for a return to the community of money seized by police in drug raids.

The first speakers from the floor in the audience of 200 urged changes in the Immigration Act. She said immigrants who commit crimes should be deported immediately.

She also said statistics relating to crimes by race should be released to the public. She said ethnic communities such as blacks should have spokespersons who admit to problems and work to change things.

She also advocated a return to the death penalty.

She was followed by an 11-year Parkdale resident who also advocated tougher sentencing and a return to the death penalties.

A community organizer spoke about safety of children in schools and playgrounds. Right now, she said, there are guns and drugs in every schoolyard across the City.

She said there is frustration and anger in the Parkdale community over abandoned houses and businesses which quickly turn into crack houses, prostitution dens or booze cans.

A businessman who said he worked in Parkdale for 20 years said a once wonderful community has now been decimated by drugs and crime.

"I blame the politicians for letting this happen. They have ignored what's going on for years and now they're just catching up. But the approach has been one step forward and three back. The funding has been going in the wrong direction."

Other communities in Toronto seem to be well financed for community and neighborhood programmes, he said, but Parkdale because of its working-class background, is at the bottom of the list.

The next speaker said Parkdale, like every other community in Toronto, had life and density problems. But the crime situation in Toronto has been exacerbated by the media which has portrayed the area as the "Hell's Kitchen of Toronto."

She said the media mood must be changed to pro-active from reactive in Parkdale's problems.

The immigration and refugee screening process was raised by another speaker who said this "red-neck, vigilante mood" achieved nothing. There was a very serious danger of acting outside the law and Parkdale and the Toronto Crime Inquiry must make measured, fair and comprehensive proposals regarding immigration and refugee determination. Unless this happens, the Inquiry will be seen as fostering racism.

He also said the anger in the community is based in part on the fact that there is little or no linkage between the politicians and the people who live there.

June Rowlands, former head of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Services Board, recommended repeal of Bill C-61 regarding drug seizures and the Duarte decision regarding audio-visual tapings.

She also said there are strong feelings regarding refugee screenings and better procedures must be put into effect to ensure Canada does not receive criminals in the guise of refugees.

"These phoney refugee claimants should be sent home, no two ways about it."

Other speakers urged more mini-police stations and moral training for police in addition to enforcement mechanics. Several urged stiffer penalties for prostitution and one resident of a high-rise said police are in his building twice a day on drug calls.

Another Parkdale resident challenged politicians to come out and see the drug/prostitution problem first hand. "There is too much political noise and not enough action. We need some incentives to give us some peace of mind."

The final speaker said Canada is quickly becoming a haven for the "riff-raff" of the world. He said new bylaws must be effected by the City to control vagrancy and prostitutes.

The community is being taken over by the crime element, he added, and said "the hooker business is better than the drive-in windows at McDonald's."

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

September 11, 1991

Great Hall St. Lawrence Centre

157 King Street East

Councillor Barbara Hall, chair of the Safe City Committee, gave an overview of the committee's work since its establishment in 1989 after a series of sex assaults in Riverdale. She outlined the mandate - to prevent violence against women - and the work done to date including building code changes and standards, better lighting in parks and public places, safety in the workplace and the need for support by Council for the many women's associations and groups working to improve safety, security and understanding across Toronto.

Marilou McPhedran, corporate director, Healthy City Office, told the Inquiry that Crimes against women was not simply a women's issue - it was a men's issue too. She said men and women must work together to solve the problem and ensure that education for men was just as important as impact statements for women.

"The time has come to take our City back," she said. "Most of the violence is committed in private. Look at domestic assault statistics.

"Whether you are a child, a woman or a man, no one knows the hell you live through. We need skills and commitment from people to work on a local level, public and private.

"This City should be safe."

Aruna Papp, a multicultural community development and training consultant, talked about the problem of immigrant women who came to Toronto and Canada looking for a better place to live, a safe place to raise a family and a country that would provide better opportunities for employment.

"For a majority of immigrant women, this is not happening," she said. "Many of the immigrant women have become victims of abuse not on the streets but in their homes.

"For the past 15 years, I have been working with battered women and in trying to help them have discovered they arrived in Canada as refugees from war-torn countries, running away from political enemies and seeking religious freedom."

She said such women never call the police when they are in trouble. The violence against them is not in the streets but at home and most of it is unreported because of fear or domination. Despite efforts at education, many immigrant women live in terror.

Police attitudes are slowly changing, she said, but not fast enough. She urged a "sensitization" of police procedures and an understanding that immigrant women, in many cases, feel alone, abused and terrified. Because of language or limited financial resources, such crime victims are ostracized from the system.

"Every incident of assault against immigrants should be documented," she recommended.

Carolann Wright, a community health worker and member of Women's Health in Women's Hands, said black women and female victims of violence are worried about police treatment "because of systemic and institutional racism that is prevalent in the policing and justice system."

"When we talk about women and crime, there has to be more than telling women to be in their homes at night. It must be more than providing shelter and hostels for battered women.

"If you are to make recommendations, it must be for adequate funding for culturally-sensitive services that are presently non-existent.

"It must extend to quicker sentences for men who rape and assault and murder women. It must extend to the enforcement of restraining orders and custody orders."

She also strongly suggested that when the City of Toronto approves a residential building for construction, it sets a strong set of safety rules for its women tenants, the same way it handles codes and densities.

Ron Sluser, a member of the Metro Men Against Violence, said the home is the place where most crimes against women are committed.

Restraining orders and custody orders invite abuse, he added, and said crimes against women affect all cultures in the City.

Police don't co-operate, he said, treating sexual abuse crimes as straight domestic arguments because of lack of training or a misunderstanding of cultures. Attitudes must change, the public must be educated and the police force must be trained to recognize this disturbing and growing trend that women are weak and controllable.

Liz Stimpson, Disabled Woman's Network, said 83% of disabled women are sexually assaulted in their lives. There is not enough profile on this at City Hall. "We are women first, disabled second."

A mother said there is no real child protection agency in Ontario. She called the justice system "out of whack" and said the focus is totally wrong, concentrating on fair play for perpetrators and ignoring victim rights.

A teacher working in Riverdale said he was angered and frustrated by the "non - work" of the Safe City Committee which ignored his concerns about lighting in parks in the Riverdale area and did not answer his repeated requests to make representation before the Committee.

Linda Torney, the president of the Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto and York Region, said the Crime Inquiry must realize the importance of education "on all levels" to combat crimes against women.

"Every organization has to be responsible in this area. Every employer. I am not sadistic, I never went to a hospital or to the police. As a matter of fact I never told anyone. My sister was raped at knife point and heard his voice on the streets in Toronto much later. She was terrified. This is not uncommon."

She said the judicial system treats women differently, depending on their race. "Women of colour suffer much more. This is extra important and if the Crime Inquiry doesn't take it seriously I don't know what will happen."

A high-rise tenant said she faced a man who masturbated in front of her in an apartment elevator but could not get support from the building management or police. "Just now I am starting to heal. Police must be more sensitive. It frightens us if we cannot turn to you."

A women lawyer described her background as an abused child and said that stigma and experience exists today. She finds she cannot go into a bar at night without wondering what men really want.

A cyclist castigated the City for not providing exits on bike paths. She said she has often been terrified on long bike path trails with poor lighting and no way of getting off the path.

A male community workers said there is a crying need for youth workers and volunteers. "We have no facilities and are waiting for two trailers."

A policewoman said she had an experience where an man was masturbating by a garbage can while she was walking on the street. "I confronted him and he walked away. I walked away feeling very angry and decided to do something about it. (I punched him in the face.) We have the right to fight back. It has become second nature to drive around the block three or four times before I park the car or drive into the garage. I'm a cop and even in my uniform I'm scared! There aren't enough street lights and I prepare myself in advance, with keys etc. in my car. I don't want to live this way and I hope it changes."

Another speaker said she lives in a CityHome apartment where there is no security and lots of trouble all the time. Breaking and entering is common and vagrants are in the building. "Nothing is done about it and I also receive verbal abuse from the police consisting of slanderous accusations, they treat me like a moron."

Other speakers urged rehabilitation programmes for prostitutes, corporate and advertising programmes similar to drinking and driving campaigns and changes in the system to give communities the right to make recommendations rather than government.

A High Park womam said pornography is part of the problem. "It celebrates male aggression and legitimizes it. In the Bloor-West Village area there are 12 variety stores in close proximity. In everyone of these milk stores there is pornography. Get it out. It is bad enough women are assaulted, raped and murdered. Let us make it respectable in the milk stores."

A male student said male violence is a male problem. "We need more social power in society and the city. Police rape, lawyers rape and the system does not work."

A medical clinical worker criticized the brochures on women's safety put out by the City of Toronto saying it was absolutely "ridiculous" to be told "To Remove Yourself From an Unsafe Situation" while undergoing a sexual assault, to watch out for parked cars and to call home. "Come on," she said. "If this is advice, I'd suggest you look at reality."

A student at York University said there was a blanket over reporting of sexual assaults at most colleges and universities in the province. Most crimes are reported through word of mouth, fostering even more fear among the student body."I worry about walking through the parking lot."

The final speakers criticized the provincial government and the attorney-general's department for not being aware of the growing incidence of crimes against women and a lack of sensitivity in dealing with them.

Others urged creation of a Crisis Line, similar to 911, where women quickly could find help and advice. A male sexual assault victim said the problem was not just simply female; any recommendation of the Crime Inquiry must include sexual assaults against men.

There were also criticisms of the TTC in terms of "uncaring bus drivers" who did not realize the fears of women and did not alter routes to drop them in well-lighted areas.

Others said the TTC should use its corporate sponsors to produce advertisements highlighting the transit system's safety features rather than "sexist and stupid beer ads."

June Rowlands, a mayoralty candidate, criticized the parole system which releases violent criminals after serving only one-third of their sentences.

"Psychologists have proven that most sex offenders cannot be rehabilitated. We should realize this and start working to protect women and society."

Final speakers, some in tears, demanded help and documented personal sexual abuse experiences. One suggested the Crime Inquiry recognize the problems of prostitutes and urge help for them in terms of rehabilitation. Another said education should not just extend to children in schools, but to police, lawyers and the judiciary.

LAWYERS

September 17, 1991

Committee Room Six, City Hall

Paul Culver, the head Crown Attorney for Metro Toronto, said he was speaking not as a representative of the Provincial government, but as a crown attorney with 16 years experience. "I have seen the scene," he said. "I have seen it evolve but I have no easy answers."

Mr. Culver said two things have impacted on the growth of crime in the City: The ready availability of crack cocaine and the proliferation of guns.

Crack addiction is responsible for jum[illegible] in break and enters, robberies and a whole range of other crimes. In 85 per cent of break and enters, crack cocaine was a factor.

The proliferation of guns, especially handguns, has almost doubled the Metro homicide rate. "Before guns became so readily available, domestic disputes and assaults were bodily harm. Now, these disputes are being solved by more lethal means as the homicide rate clearly shows."

He said the homicide squad is "totally overburdened" in Metro. The main source for guns coming to Toronto is in the United States. The guns are being smuggled in via private vehicles and now are common on the streets, in schools and throughout the drug trade.

"The price for a .357 magnum in Toronto is between $1,500 and $2,000 "which is not a lot of money in the crack trade." In some cases, he said, cocaine is smuggled out of Toronto to Florida in return for guns.

"Anybody who says Toronto doesn't have a gang problem is kidding themselves," he added.

Asked about stiffer sentencing, Mr. Culver said the real problem was the parole system. "Members of the Parole Board are stuck with the Parole Act and all its difficulties.

Mr. Culver said a criminal could be sentenced to six or seven years for a violent crime and be eligible for day parole after serving only one-sixth of the sentence. Full parole could be granted after only one-third of the sentence was served.

"And the parole system impacts on downtown Toronto because there is a tendency to release a lot of day parolees to halfway houses and rehabilitation centres in the City. "Many of these day parolees are not even from the Toronto area. The Melvin Stanton case is a prime example of how the system fails."

Catharine Finley, a Crown Attorney specializing in young offenders, said there is a major proliferation of violence in the schools. She said courts are reluctant to put young offenders away on first offences because of a lack of facilities.

Ms. Finley said the Alternative Measures Programme was important in dealing with young offenders. "If a first time offender arrested for a non-violent crime, like shoplifting, is put into a group home, usually he becomes afraid and runs away."

She said the line has to be clearly drown between a young offender and an adult. That line has been arbitrarily set at age 18.

Asked about repeat offenders among youths, Ms. Finley said sentences should become more stiffer. "We try in our submissions to make these points, but the judges have to deal with the question of jail sentences. Sometimes YOA sentences just don't work.

"The crown is reluctant to accept a non-custodial sentence under the YOA when weapons or violence is involved."

Ford Clements, a criminal lawyer and YOA defence attorney, said it was a "dangerous mistake" to generalize the YOA and recommend stiffer sentences. "Longer periods of time in custody just don't work."

Invariably, he said, when a defence attorney gets a young offender client, it is because the system has failed. "We are only warehousing now, the funding for rehabilitation centres is totally inadequate. The need for psychiatric counselling is everywhere, yet there are no resources."

He said a YOA offender is trapped in a self-defeating system. There is no real support or help until such an offender matures and is dealt with by the adult system.

"Stiffer sentences won't solve the problem of crack addiction. Instead, we must work on the economics of human conditions - broken families, low-self esteem, poverty."

Joseph Kappy, a defence lawyer specializing in street crime, said crime is the largest growth area in the City. "We need more cops and more jail guards."

He said most street crimes are committed by people who are either stupid, impatient or both. "There used to be professional criminals, the gentleman robber with his own routes and routines.

"Now it's smash and grab. There are mean people out there and they like to hurt."

A defence attorney must try to humanize, he added. "Sometimes you can walk out of court and feel justice has been done but other times you feel it hasn't."

One problem with the system, he added, is the proliferation of special interest groups. "Things get carried through the system longer than they should have; young Crown attorneys sometimes feel it is easier to keep going and not make a decision."

Impaired driving convictions, he said, may involve a victim with up to three special interest groups behind him.

"Judges may become afraid to be human and lenient in some cases because they are inhibited by special interest groups."

Mavin Wong, a defence lawyer who has worked exclusively for the last six years with the Young Offenders' Act, said the theory of stiffer punishment only has a short-term effect.

It cripples the young people and makes them more dysfunctional, she added. "A young offender is put in a group home and he runs away and the system ends up with more child management problems. Many of these cases should be before the Welfare Courts, not the YOA court."

Parents of troubled children are frustrated and angry with the system and the YOA because it doesn't offer a quick fix, she added. But putting a youth away for six months doesn't solve anything.

"They need treatment, but there are few resources available, especially for a child under 15. There is no where to go and few places to turn to.

"Even the facilities we now have for troubled youth are burdened with horrendous waiting lists. There is a crying need for new facilities."

Mr. Culver, discussing the mood of police, said there is extreme frustration on the force because many officers don't believe they have the backing of the community.

A number of recent Supreme Court of Canada decisions have also contributed to this sense of frustration. "The Rape Shield decision which now leaves the question of whether a victim can be questioned in court to judicial discretion, has raised some very real doubts.

He also said there is a perception that the Askov decision on trial delay periods and the Duarte decision on the use of body-packs to record conversations are both wrong.

Ms Finley, dealing with the issue of increases in sexual abuse cases, said the Crown attorney's office now flag such cases to get them to court more quickly.

Mr. Kappy said it was important to move quickly on such cases and ideally, they should be fast-tracked and on court dockets within 60 days.

Asked about police powers, Mr. Clements said it was "easy" to give police more power "but will it really solve our problems?

"Will it get crack of the streets. I doubt it. I don't know what they expect to achieve with more power. In 80 per cent of drug cases, there are guilty pleas. Did police tell you that?"

Asked about whether police should compile crime statistics based on race or country of origin, Mr. Culver said such statistics would not be used by prosecuting attorneys, but police should have access to them as a tool to fight crime. Such statistics should not be made public.

Mr. Kappy said he would not use such statistics in a defence case. "We try to deal with the individual and humanize our defence."

CRIMINOLOGISTS

September 23, 1991

Centre of Criminology

Robarts Library, University of Toronto

This was a question-and-answer session with criminologists concentrating on crime cause, recommendations for change and historical perspectives.

Participants were:

Professor John Beatty, director centre of criminology

Anthony Doob, professor of criminology and psychology

Philip Stenning, associate professor

Prof. Doob began the session by saying the Crime Inquiry must realize any changes would not affect the situation on the streets.

"We have to break it down, control things on the street rather than having additional policemen. What effect would it have? The impact would be minimal. We have to be more creative in solving these problems."

"The YOA is a lightning rod for criticism. The criticism is made by the public and the reaction is the same as it was for the Juvenile Delinquent Act. Their philosophy was consistent with the present one."

"I suggest you look for practical solutions concerning the immediate issues like drugs being sold in front of residential houses. The City might enable the people to take more control."

He said parents today have problems controlling teenagers. The family with the non-working parent has decreased between 20% to 30% compared with the past.

"We need new ways to control kids after school."

Professor Stenning said "Crime Control is Waste Management."

"Today, you take trash put it in the bag and throw it out. We don't care we just put it out. We look for someone else to solve the problem."

He said there are no quick fixes. "Changing the YOA won't do any good. We have to look at the deeply-rooted social problems and we should spend our energy on finding/using resources in the City that can bear on various problems and then learn how we should utilize these resources to solve the problems".

Prof. Stenning also said the media is a problem and we have to change the media in the way it reports crime.

"We have to change the police first. We can't scare the public. If there is no order there will be chaos.

"These crime headlines panic people and are very destructive although they sell newspapers. The attitude of the police and how they communicate with the media is of prime importance."

Prof. Doob questioned whether resources were properly allocated.

"How would you like to spend money on problems of law and order? 1) Put another patrol car on the corner or 2) Spend a half million dollars on other things? Instead of hiring 4 more policemen let's spend four million dollars on the community process. Which is a better way of dealing with this, the car or the other?"

Prof. Stenning said people feel unsafe on the streets but violence is more prevalent in the home rather than in the street. "We have to turn around the perception that the street is a jungle of fear. Once perpetuated, the streets would actually become this way. You could design a place crime free but people wouldn't go there."

Prof. Doob said, "We have become more conscious of crime and have created an image which is unsafe. The surveys, relationships and results are more or less level."

"In Toronto things are fairly stable and not too different from the 80's. The nature of the City is changing. If you have a Skydome and other recreational facilities you have more of a concentration of people."

"I don't know what the denominating factor is anymore. There is a larger concentration of population so the City is changing. There are more hotels downtown so there is more likelihood of sexual assault."

"We have become less tolerant. In all areas of crime, we hear more about domestic crime and there is more awareness."

TRANSIT

October 1, 1991

East Lounge, City Hall

Joe Heaney, director of corporate security for the Toronto Transit System, said the TTC does not have a transit police force and instead relies on regular patrols by the Metro Police Force.

In 1990, there was a 19.4 per cent reduction in overall crime reported to the police, relative to the transit system. The comparison between 1989 totals of 3,678 incidents and 1990 with 2,966 incidents includes "significant" reduction in all categories of crime.

Bylaw charges by the corporate security section were up 116.2 per cent in 1990 and Mr. Heaney said the increased enforcement contributes to the overall reduction in crime because minor situations are controlled and not permitted to escalate.

Mr. Heaney said there has been a perception among women that the system is not safe. Fifty-eight per cent of TTC ridership are women and the TTC has initiated several programmes and studies to alleviate the fears of women.

He outlined the Scarborough request stop service, upgraded lighting, designated waiting areas with monitors in place. The designated waiting area will be complete throughout the subway sywtem by 1992.

In addition, he said the TTC is broadening its work with the community and community groups. It plans to hold more than 300 meetings with the community across Metro next year.

Internally, the TTC is working on "attitude adjustment" with staff hinging on satisfying the safety concerns of women riders. The TTC also works closely with the Metro Action Committee on Public Violence against Women and Children (METRAC).

The TTC is in the process of installing an on-board computer system in its vehicles with alarms and the ability to track all surface vehicles.

Asked about the biggest crime concern, Mr. Heaney said pickpockets and robberies were the main problems. On the question of unreported incidents of sexual assaults, he said it was a "difficult area" but the TTC was working harder to get people to report. Undercover officers were riding the system to watch for bumps or fondling in crowded cars.

Mr. Heaney said the TTC had a Safety Partner programme "but the message has to be more aggressive." He supported the idea of broadening the campaign through corporate sponsorship.

Eve Wyatt, senior project development officer for GO Transit, said there hasn't been a sense that security on the system was a concern, but GO is now starting a major study among its users and with various women's groups. It will be completed next year.

Joe Desjardins, director of security and passenger services for GO, said GO interfaces closely with the TTC, especially on incidents like pickpockets and assaults at Union Station.

Regarding crimes against women, including indecent exposures, GO works closely with local police forces. The system runs through five regions of Ontario and police co-operation is important.

GO's biggest crime problem at present is vandalism. GO parking lots handle 5 million cars a year and last year there were 500 incidents of vandalism.

GO has a uniformed enforcement patrol that's "highly visible" in its cars. "They are there are a moment's notice." And, he agreed, a corporate safety programme to make people more aware would be welcome on GO.

Susan McCrae Vander Voet, executive director of METRAC, said METRAC works with urban planners, educators, lawyers and doctors, women's groups, victim survivors, community groups and all three levels of government to promote research on violence, education for the public, services for victims and reforms in the legal system.

Connie Guberman, METRAC's Urban Safety Consultant, said women in Metro are afraid to go out at night because of fears of violence. "Thus, they don't participate fully in the public life."

"The personal safety of women is a key social concern and all transit agencies should be aware and become a part of that."

She said users of a given system must be involved in the process of evaluation, renovation and change. There must be new guidelines and a programme to overcome the ideology that women are ashamed to talk or report sexual assaults. "They have to know they'll be believed; staff has to be trained."

More signs are okay, she said, but women's groups must be consulted to evaluate whether the programmes are working. And she said safety audits must be ongoing; there must be a total commitment to a strategic plan.

Mr. Heaney said future design and architecture on the TTC will reflect safety but still be pro-active. He said the TTC needs to conduct a selling job - "We have to do that for our passengers."

Ms McRae Vander Voet said an intense public information programme must be conducted to show that abusive behavior is not allowed or permissible. "We must get that message out through the system, our schools, public health agencies.

Peter Zahakos, the founder of Taxi News and the president of Zahakos Taxi Service, said one of the main problems of crime in the industry is passengers "hooked on coke."

The problem has been put before the Metro Licensing and Legislation Committee, he said, and it recommended the use of safety shields. "But that was hated by drivers and customers alike."

The industry works closely with the Metro Police Force through its Taxis on Patrol programme, literally becoming "another set of eyes for police."

One problem, he said, is the Metro rule that taxis must pick up anyone who flags them down. And he said there have been numerous incidents of bad police response time.

"All the crime stats involving cabs are grossly under-reported. There are many incidents where passengers refuse to pay and usually these are not reported to police."

He suggested a more co-ordinated approach involving all systems carrying passengers and more enforcement. He also urged more mini-stations around Metro.

And, he said, the issuance of parking tickets should be taken away from police and put strictly in the hands of parking control officers. "Let the cops fight crime, not waste time on parking tickets."

By far the bulk of the taxi business at night is picking up women, he concluded. "This just don't feel safe using public transit."

Ms Guberman urged more lighting in public laneways, a recommendation she said the City could easily effect.

She also urged a public programme to keep porch lights on in residential neighborhoods all night long. "A 60 watt lightbulb burning on a porch every night of the year costs only $22 a year, a small price to pay for neighborhood security.

FINAL PUBLIC MEETING

October 11, 1991

Council Chamber, City Hall

Mayor Art Eggleton thanked members of the Crime Inquiry for their work over the last six months and said Toronto must maintain its reputation as one of the safest cities in North America.

But he said he was concerned about the drug problem, the proliferation of handguns and the increase in violent crime.

Councillor Tony O'Donohue, the senior member of Council responsible for the Crime Inquiry, said the panel had held 11 public forums, 7 focus meetings and 24 business sessions. He said the final report would be a great achievement and a true snapshot of the community's concerns and problems.

He said drugs have become the real crime problem and expressed concern the courts are not doing enough to keep drug dealers off the streets. In 196 drug cases earlier this year, the average sentence meted out was only 30 days.

Councillor O'Donohue criticized the federal government for the Duarte Supreme Court of Canada decision which forbids the use of audio backpacks by police in undercover investigations. He also said Bill C-61, which puts all moneys seized in drug raids back into federal general revenue, is costing the City millions of dollars annually.

"The City and Ottawa are working against each other. We cry out for help, we have unique problems. We look forward to the Crime Inquiry report and its recommendations to do something before this City goes over the edge.

Stuart Auty, chairperson of the Safe School Task Force, said schools in the province are safe and "it is our mandate to maintain that."

"In the United States, when they have an incident, they question who is in charge," said Mr. Auty. "This is an experience we would like to avoid."

He said the new task force would address several important areas regarding schools including the fact that the Ministry of Education has no access to the Young Offenders Act. Weapons in schools are also a problem and gun control laws must provide some answers.

Placement options for children with special programmeming needs were another concern, he said. The question of whether teachers are opting out in difficult situations. "The bottom line is schools should be in control."

He said the task force would look at the issues, the curriculum, placement options, school architecture and safety, the role of the school bus driver, caretaker and teacher.

Asked about placement options, Mr. Auty said: "We need treatment centres for children with illnesses, small group settings and assistance to help with behavioural problems."

He also said educators are looking at television violence and its influence on younger children, kindergarten kids who are replicating such violence.

"Children between the ages of 4 and 6 are very susceptible at this most important and influential time of their lives. Teachers today are reporting different behaviour patterns because of television violence."

Joe Heaney, director of corporate security for the Toronto Transit System, outlined new safety plans and community outreach programmes the system has in place or in the works for next year.

Metro Councillor Norm Gardner, a member of the Metro Toronto Police Services Board, said drugs are fuelling 80 per cent of the crime in Metro Toronto. The influx of young girls turning to prostitution is directly related to the drug trade.

On sentencing, he noted criticism of short terms and said it was because many cases were proceeding by summary rather than indictment. He said the maximum sentence under summary sentence is only six months, putting offenders back on the streets on probation within two months. "This is the revolving door syndrome." He strongly suggested summary sentences be extended beyond six months.

Drugs have also put an enormous toll on the health care system yet the federal government has done little to alleviate the problem. "I haven't seen any federal people involved. Federal elected officials should be aware of what is going on."

A Toronto resident said the drug/gun situation in the City has become so dangerous that extreme measures have to be considered. Without advocating legalization of drugs, he said responsible bodies had to look at the possibility to get dealers off the streets.

And he said one of the major problems in policing was the inordinate amount of time officers are spending in the courts on minor offences such as parking and traffic tickets. He suggested the Inquiry urge the province to assess costs for police time in courts when guilty verdicts are assessed in minor traffic cases. "An officer can spend up to an hour and a half in court on a minor offence carrying a $40 fine. This is ridiculous. If costs, of say $200, were assessed, the practice would quickly stop and policemen could get on to more important matters."

Another speaker suggested police should be allowed to charge for showing up at false alarms in home/office security situations.

A parent complained of attitude among TTC drivers, saying his son was beaten up on a bus and the bus driver told his son not to call police. In another incident, his son was kicked in the head on the Broadway/Danforth bus and despite a large number of witnesses, there was no response from the TTC on the incident.

He said there is a major failure among TTC employees in reporting criminal incidents and a lack of understanding or help. "What does it take to get a TTC employee involved," he asked.

Mr. Heaney said he shared the concern and announced the TTC is in the midst of training programmes for TTC employees. He also said a new on-board computer system for TTC vehicles will help alleviate the problem. He met privately with the parent after the public meeting.

Another Toronto resident said a small number of black youths are creating problems for the black community and the City as a whole. He urged compilation of crime statistics by race.

A TTC employee urged his system to set up a transit police force. He said the TTC is not providing a "reasonable" amount of protection.

Mr. Heaney said this was simply not the fact. He said co-operation with the police force was outstanding and undercover officers travel the system.

Another regular TTC user noted the fear among women of using the subway at night because of empty cars. He suggested the system shorten the number of trains at night so all would have people in them.

He also recommended electronic detectors in schools to prevent weapons being smuggled in and suggested refugee screening processes be tightened.

A previous speaker suggested much tougher penalties on drug crimes - five years for first offenders and 10 years for second offenders.

APPENDIX B

WHAT THE PUBLIC RECOMMENDED

. Municipalities to recognize the extent of the drug and crime problem and demand higher levels of government provide proper rehabilitation programmes.

. Stiffer City bylaws because one of the biggest problems police have is the proliferation of crack houses in abandoned buildings.

. To re-activate community liaisons, re-establish that linkage. Neighbourhood Watch programmes should be strengthened, community-based policing should be encouraged, storefront police stations should be brought back and police should become a visible part of the community.

. Businesses to commit resources and work with the City on market image programmes to fight crime and drugs.

. Governments and the community should work together with police and turn Parkdale back into a friendly, safe and happy neighbourhood.

. A united effort to force drug dealers and prostitutes out.

. The media mood must be changed to pro-active from reactive.

. The Toronto Crime Inquiry must make measured, fair and comprehensive proposals regarding immigration and refugee determination. Unless this happens, the Inquiry will be seen as fostering racism.

. Challenge politicians to come out and see the drug/prostitution problem first hand. There is too much political noise and not enough action.

. New bylaws must be effected by the City to control vagrancy and prostitutes.

. We have to break it down, control things on the street rather than having additional policemen. We have to be more creative in solving these problems.

. We need new ways to control kids after school. With many double-income families there is a serious problem between the time school ends and parents return home.

. We have to look at the deeply-rooted social problems and we should spend energy on finding/using resources in the City that can bear on various problems and then learn how should we utilize these resources to solve the problems.

. We have to change the media in the way they report crime and we have to change police first. We can't scare the public. The attitude of the police and how they communicate with the media is of prime importance.

. We should be looking at the community instead of saying improve the police force. Politicians and citizens have to realize that police are not going to solve anything.

. Take half a million dollars and put it into an area like Parkdale and try to deal with the problems in a non-enforcement manner.

. We have to break down the City into communities because the whole business is community level work. In Parkdale, who are the players, what can they do? They have to decide what can be done and tell the municipal governments.

. We have to turn around the perception that the street is a jungle of fear. Once perpetuated, the streets would actually become this way.

. Parents must be the ones to deal with young offenders (12 years old and lower range) and get them back on track.

. The issue is economics, broken families, low self-esteem, inability to cope. By the time the judges deal with it the system proves that it is totally inadequate.

. We need more sensitivity towards victims and groups so that they don't feel any undue pressure towards them.

. Schools should be opened up and allow students to initiate more programmes to combat violence in their own way and on their own level.

. Peer mediation programmes are important and must be broadened in schools to foster citizenship and leadership.

. Violent incidents should be made public within schools as soon as they happen and before rumour takes over. If the student body knows of a violent incident and is appraised of the facts, it will evict its peers.

. More parental involvement is needed, especially on the secondary level.

. Programmes should be started as soon as possible to promote mutual respect among students and the community as a whole must support these programmes and become involved.

. Parents should lower their lifestyle to spend more time working with their children.

. Conflict resolution should become part of the Toronto school system and teachers should be trained to show children, starting as early as kindergarten, how to settle differences without resorting to violence.

. Landlords must stop ignoring or neglecting their boarded-up buildings. Such buildings quickly turn into dens of prostitution, headquarters for gangs or crack houses. "There is no monitoring of abandoned homes and no deterrents to keep people out."

. The Inquiry should consider recommending establishment of a full-time Crime and Community Commission to give people in the City a place to turn to with crime problems.

. The media should report the positives rather than negatives of a given neighbourhood, "like when a community like ours does something about drugs and safety."

. The City should set up more programmes like Vertical Watch in St. James Town.

. People must become involved, hot lines for drug tips have to be established and intercoms and locked doors should be mandatory in all buildings.

. Toronto should adopt a bylaw like California which gives absentee landlords two notices to fix up or demolish abandoned houses and buildings. If they do not comply, the buildings are demolished by the City.

. One way to stop drug dealers operating openly in public housing development would be reinstatement of the Vagrancy Act. Police could then remove the dealers from public and private property and charge them with vagrancy.

. Prostitution should be made legal and a special red light area established in the city with strict age limits and health inspections.

. The Inquiry must deliver a strong message that crimes against Gays and Lesbians won't be tolerated. The Inquiry must recommend that everyone gets involved in spreading this message -municipalities, senior levels of government, boards of education, police and the legal community.

. The Inquiry must support the government in its programme of stiffer penalties and take a strong message that Toronto will not tolerate violence based on hatred.

. The Inquiry must look at legislation, human rights, systemic discrimination, equality and advocacy in education.

. Politicians must be educated.

. The community must be educated and learn to accept Gays and Lesbians are part of the community as a whole.

. Inquiry should endorse strongly sexual and human rights and urge larger penalties for hate-related crimes.

. The Inquiry must be aware that verbal assaults against Gays and Lesbians are almost as devastating as physical assaults.

. The whole of Toronto must know and understand the diversity of the Gay and Lesbian community. Communications must be improved and a massive public information campaign should begin immediately.

. The Inquiry must recognize the issue of Gay Bashing is not just relative to Toronto. It is a global problem. The legal system is too biased against victims but the Gay community as a whole must do more - use its numbers and stand up for its rights.

. The media has to report and identify specific incidents as Gay Bashing. Police attitudes must be improved.

. Enforcement is not enough, it has to be combined with education.

. A massive anti-drug campaign (similar to the marketing campaigns against smoking and drinking and driving) should be mounted to bolster police work.

. Drug officers attending court be given a special waiting room where they don't have to confront drug dealers.

. Political support is needed, more resources must be committed and the public must be educated to come forward and talk to police.

. More equality in the City. We need a balance so everyone is treated the same. Communities are not equal, they don't get the same level of support. "Therefore there is a direct correlation between the community and the crime level."

. There is a need for a community police strategy. Special community committees should be established to meet with the police on a regular basis.

. The Inquiry should look at work safety and recognize the need for individual communities to come forward and discuss in confidence and privacy, their concerns.

. The Inquiry must realize and report on the different needs of each ethnic community in Toronto. The Inquiry must also recommend reinstatement of the community outreach committee of the Police Services Board.

. Money should not be "thrown" at the police force to solve the problem; it must be targeted and given to service organizations which may have 150 caseloads per officer. Corporate sponsorship and involvement should be encouraged.

. Advertisers especially must realize they are educators and do something to prevent the crime increases. Society is delivering a bad message through television and advertising.

. More foot patrols, stricter sentencing and more community street festivals which show a sense of community and a commitment to stop crime.

. Bill C-61 - the federal law that returns all seized drug money and goods to the federal government general revenue - must be overturned. Such moneys totalled more than $60 million last year and it must be given back to Metro and used to fight the drug trade.

. A minimum three months in jail, with corresponding treatment, for first-time prostitution offences.

. Conspiracy to possess law which allows police to target drug purchases. With this U.S. law, the police could deter customers and consumption of drugs.

. The laws should be changed to give police drug seizure rights of vehicles similar to the Criminal Code section covering impaired driving.

. Rehabilitation must be part of all drug sentences and heavier penalties should be imposed on dealers selling to minors.

. A full review of the Supreme Court decision in the Duarte case which removed the right of police to gather evidence using audio and visual equipment.

. Changes in the Immigration Act. Immigrants who commit crimes should be deported immediately.

. A return to the death penalty.

. Major improvements in the Parole Act which now releases a violent offender after a third of the sentence has been served.

. Toronto has become the clearing house for the country for inmates released from prison on day parole because it has more half way houses and group homes. This must change and each province should accept the responsibility and establish such homes rather than send day parolees from around the country to Toronto.

. Many older high school students consider the Young Offenders Act a joke and are quickly learning to manipulate the system.

. Examine the Young Offenders Act. Because of light penalties, lack of psychiatric examinations, the YOA is teaching youths that they can do whatever they want.

. Enforcement is not the answer. It must be combined with education, treatment and rehabilitation. There is little treatment available for drug offenders.

. The federal government should improve police background checks on prospect applicants for refugee status; deport undesirables based on criminal convictions; tightly regulate all immigration consultants and make audio recordings of refugee hearings so that "inconsistencies" in translations can be found.

. There should be a minimum five-year sentence for carrying a weapon while committing an offence.

. The Provincial Government should make drug courses mandatory, a requirement for Grade 13 study and university entrance.

. Metro Police Services Board should be more open and accessible to the public.

. More money for policing and by the sheer weight of numbers, the community should take back the neighbourhoods.

. A study of assisted housing to determine whether some communities have more than their share.

. More community policing and tougher sentencing.

. Statistics relating to crimes by race should be released to the public. Ethnic communities such as blacks should have spokespersons who admit to problems and work to change things.

. The TTC and the Metro Police should work to have a highly visible police officer on duty in the Oakwood area. People remember things like this.

. We need more sensitivity towards victims and groups so that they don't feel any undue pressure towards them.

. Police must make sure young offenders know their rights when apprehended and police must leave the parents with correct information on where the child is being taken.

. To identify race crime statistics is wrong and approaches racism. Making these statistics public is dangerous and unfair.

. Police should have statistics in order to do their job.

. On policing, there is a crying need for more foot patrols and community-oriented enforcement.

. Project security forces within Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority projects should be allowed to carry nightsticks and handcuffs.

. Closed-circuit television monitors in high-rise lobbies, the organization of security planning committees among residents of high-rises and public housing.

. The Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority to improve security in developments and tear down the walls which create a maze for police officers and make it virtually impossible to catch drug dealers on foot.

. All public housing project residents should have access to an anonymous Drug Hotline, similar to Crime Stoppers, where they can call in tips.

. The Inquiry must look at legislation, human rights, systemic discrimination, equality and advocacy in education.

. Officers must get out of their cruisers and walk the streets.

. More police on the streets, a revision in the court system to handle sexual abuse crimes more quickly plus establishment of a specific section of the courts just to handle sexual abuse and hate-related crime.

. The Inquiry must recognize the issue of Gay Bashing is not just relative to Toronto. It is a global problem. The legal system is too biased against victims but the Gay community as a whole must do more - use its numbers and stand up for its rights.

. More input from citizens across Metro is needed and more community-based policing must be established. "We are at a point where we have to take extreme hold - the crime rate is up 22 per cent in serious crimes and this is unacceptable."

. The 5,660-member Toronto Police Force needs at least 202 more officers immediately. There is a great need for specialization and creation of units like the sexual assault squad.

. Communication, understanding and education. "It's time for the truth, we must all work together. Big Cities in the U.S. have no cohesion between the public and the police. That must not happen here."

. Need for more foot patrols and urged the Inquiry to make this recommendation to the Police Services Board.

. Police stations should be able to service their districts in other languages.

. There is a need for a community police strategy. Special community committees should be established to meet with the police on a regular basis.

. Policing should be a part, not separate, from the community. This should be reinforced in hiring policies to reflect the cosmopolitan makeup of Toronto.

. Many police officers still suffer from "tunnel vision" and should receive specialized training. And, if more foot patrols are needed, more officers should be hired.

. A tightening of the licence procedures of the Liquor License Board of Ontario.

. Examination of average sentence for first-time drug offenders.

. A system, like the United States, of having a justice of the peace available on 24-hour call, especially in the area of issuing search warrants.

. Judges should get out on the streets and see the extent of the crime problems, to better recognize the need for intelligent sentencing and penalties.

. That rehabilitation must be part of all drug sentences and heavier penalties should be imposed on dealers selling to minors.

. A moratorium on liquor licenses.

. When the Crown applies for transfer hearings it takes a lot of time. There must be a division between the two.

. First-time offenders should be able to have the opportunity to take advantage of the alternative measures programme.

. We need more police and more jail guards.

. We should outlaw special interest groups.

. We must distinguish between what kind of offenders we are dealing with. When we look at the children between 12/15 years old we are dealing with child management problems.

. Provincial welfare court should be called upon. The YOA is not designed as a child management system.

. Alternative measures requires more space. Most children are predisposed and are unlikely to re-commit offences.

. Concerning the "wiretap" orders (Duarte), the right for police (undercover), to use bodypacks has been taken away. It focuses on the Charter of Rights, and moves away from individual rights to community rights. This is an example of an incorrect decision.

. Fast track the process for domestic assaults getting to court. Resolve it quickly because of family difficulties.

. Change the way we label wife assault to a criminal activity. By calling it "domestic assault" changes the way we deal with it.

. There are no social services available in the Province of Ontario for students between the ages of 12-16, forcing many parents of troubled children to take them to the United States for treatment.

. When police arrest young people selling or delivering drugs that they be shown exactly what prison is like with tours or a video.

. Creation of a Hate Crime Statistics Act, forcing police to record and report on crimes that are hate-motivated.

. There must be higher penalties to remove an individual from the drug environment. This brings relief to the community and offers the opportunity to give training to the individual in question.

. Drug officers attending court be given a special waiting room where they don't have to confront drug dealers.

. The young must be protected through education. Parents must be made aware of the problem and programmes have to be instituted by all levels of government to protect children under 15. It costs $46,000 a year for jail time and only $7,000 for rehabilitation.

. More education about crime and drugs earlier in schools and for the Metro boards of education to recognize the dangers and create new programmes.

. Perpetrators must get a strong message from everyone - municipalities, senior levels of government, police agencies and the legal community - that these crimes won't be tolerated.

. Socicietal changes and resources, time and effort must be committed to the problem by the legal system, courts, police and social agencies.

. Child support and language training must be broadened and women must become more involved in decision-making. Municipalities and government must recognize the problem of too many well-meaning groups working in isolation. Women, especially immigrant women, do not know where to turn to combat domestic violence.

. Psychiatric assessments should be mandatory under the Young Offenders Act and there should be a sharing of education among all school boards in Metro.

. The Safety Partner Programme must make their message more aggressive and support the idea of broadening the campaign through corporate sponsorship.

. GO Transit has a uniformed enforcement patrol that's "highly visible" in its cars but a corporate safety programme to make people more aware would be welcome.

. The personal safety of women is a key social concern and all transit agencies should be aware and become a part of that. Users of a given system must be involved in the process of evaluation, renovation and change. There must be new guidelines and a programme to overcome the ideology that women are ashamed to talk or report sexual assaults. They have to know they will be believed; staff has to be trained.

. More signs are okay but women's groups must be consulted to evaluate whether the programmes are working. Safety audits must be ongoing; there must be a total commitment to a strategic plan.

. Future design and architecture on the TTC will reflect safety but still be pro-active. The TTC needs to conduct a selling job and must do this for their passengers.

. An intense public information programme must be conducted to show that abusive behaviour is not allowed or permissible. We must get that message out through the system, our schools, public health agencies.

. Police should improve on their response time when a cab driver has a problem with passengers.

. A more co-ordinated approach involving all systems carrying passengers and more enforcement. There is a need for more police mini-stations around Metro.

. The issuance of parking tickets should be taken away from police and put strictly in the hands of parking control officers. Let the cops fight crime, not waste time on parking tickets.

. More lighting in public laneways, a recommendation the City could easily effect.

. A public programme to keep porch lights on in residential neighbourhoods all night long. A 60 watt lightbulb burning on a porch every night of the year costs only $22 a year, a small price to pay for neighbourhood security.

. The City and Ottawa should work together on funding the programmes to fight drug crimes.

. Part of the solution is to raise public awareness. Some of the changes that could take place in schools concerning security are 1) preventative strategies and 2) structure.

. Schools should be in control. It is important for teachers to work together on a safe school taskforce. 1) sub-committee that should address the issues, 2) teachers looking at the curriculum, 3) committee placement options, 4) committee concerning school architecture, and 5) the changing role of the school bus driver, caretaker and teacher. The purpose of this would be to share responsibility and use each other's resources in maintaining school safety.

. The is a need for treatment centres for children with illnesses, small group settings, and assistance to help with behavioral problems."

. A different approach to be taken with children in the YOA. Indictable offences (more serious) and the summary route (more guarantee for conviction) should be extended for longer than 6 months to stop revolving door syndrome.

. Police should not be wasting their valuable time in court on minor traffic offences. An officer may have to wait two hours in a case involving a $40 ticket. To stop this abuse and horrendous cost and time waste, court should assess costs of an officer's time (up to $200) when a guilty verdict is issued.

. Written reports should be given to victims of crime on the TTC.

. We should bring back the loitering law.

. We should have an independent transit police force to protect TTC jurisdiction.

. Shorter trains (4 coaches) on the subway at night so no one would be sitting alone in one particular TTC car.

. We should have a censor (electronic) system to detect guns that are smuggled into our city and into our schools.

. We must have closer checking procedures concerning immigration. There are literally no records kept on the other end and there is no way of checking on a person's background.

. That all four cities on the east coast get together on the issue of drug crimes.

. The Criminal Code should offer 5 years imprisonment for first time drug trafficking offenders and for second time offenders, the sentence should be 10 years.

. Police officers should be given the right to seize a vehicle - similar to seizure on charges of impaired driving - when drugs are found or trafficking charges laid.

. Adequate funding for community-based agencies. For instance, the Assaulted Women's Helpline's crisis lines are busy almost all of the time, and there is insufficient money for more staffing of phone lines.

. Extensive changes in all elements of the "justice" system, in order to avoid what many frontline agencies call "the second assault" of women victims by the police, the courts, and some elements of the social service sector.

. Listening to the reality of women's experience of violence. Individual women and women's groups have consistently articulated their frustration with being marginalized within the topic of "crime prevention."

. The Toronto Crime Inquiry should strengthen community groups and initiatives that are working to prevent violence against women, and not seek to duplicate them at a municipal level. There are many such community initiatives in Toronto, who have been asked to depute, write reports for, inform, and otherwise do the work of the governmental sector.

. Monetary assistance for women's groups is needed, they need legislative change, they need a certain amount of support in coalition-building. It is the government's job to listen, to take notes, and to start taking action on concerns that have been swept under the carpet for too long.

. Greater awareness of the issue of sexual abuse against the disabled among institutions - governments, hospitals, lawyers, police and judges - and greater efforts to teach disabled women about their rights.

. Mandatory training of people in the police, the courts and the medical professions on issues affecting disabled people, and of sexual assault, "from a feminist perspective."

APPENDIX C

CRIME STATISTICS

Introduction

Between 1989 and 1990, the total number of calls requiring police service increased by 4.9%; the calls handled by the Resource Centre at the Communications unit increased by 19.1%.

The number of Criminal Code offences reported in 1990 increased by 5%, or 12,551 offences over the previous year.

In 1990, there were 55 homicides, or a decrease of 8.3% from the previous year. The decrease, however, is less dramatic when compared with the annual average (53 homicides) recorded between 1986 and 1990.

Total robberies increased by 799 or 20.4% from 1989 to 1990. Robberies of financial institutions increased by 82.1%, after a two year decline. This latter increase is the highest level recorded in the past five years.

Both sexual assaults and non-sexual assaults increased in 1990 by 12.7% and 8.2%, respectively.

Break-ins to houses decreased by 6.8% after increases in 1988 and 1989. There were 4,150 break and enters to apartments, which represents the lowest number in the past five years. In contrast, break and enters to business premises increased by 6.7%, after a decline in the previous year.

The total number of traffic accidents decreased by 11,173 or 14.5% from 1989 to 1990. The 1990 figure represents the lowest level in the past five years. Both fatal accidents and the number of persons killed decreased significantly by 34.5% and 34.2%, respectively. Similarly, the number of injury accidents and persons injured decreased by 21.4% and 22.0%, respectively. After increasing each year for the past three years, the total drinking and driving accidents decreased by 477 or 15.1%. Property damage accidents and charges laid in accidents in 1990 also decreased.

Complaints lodged against police officers in 1990 numbered 854; this figure represents a 2.4% decrease over the previous year.

The number of vehicles stopped by the R.I.D.E. (Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere) Program in 1990 increased by 152,603 or 36.4%. Charges laid decreased to the lowest level in the last five years.

False alarms decreased by 52,734 - this represents a significant decrease (45.4%) from 1989 to 1990.

Uniform Strength and Expenditures

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Population Served	2,192,721*	2,125,520	2,133,459††	2,160,000*	2,147,600*
Uniform Strength Actual	5,222	5,345	5,373	5,489	5,578
Uniform Strength Authorized	5,303	5,391	5,490	5,619	5,691
Uniform Strength Actual/Population	1/420	1/398	1/397	1/394	1/385
Actual Expenditures	353,413,900	379,696,208	415,055,900	451,500,300**	496,750,000†
Per Capita Cost	161.18	178.64	194.55	209.03**	231.30†

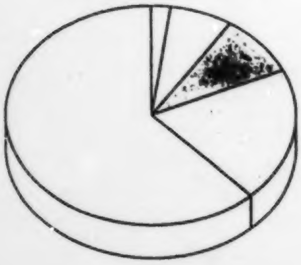
* Statistics Canada Census Division of Toronto - Metro.
** Updated.
† Estimate (based on projected expenditures).
†† Estimate (per Metro Planning).

Gross Operating Budget

Year	Budget	Change From Previous Year	% Change From Previous Year
1986	**$357,795,000.00**	$20,393,456.00	+ 6.0
1987	**$384,003,400.00**	$26,208,400.00	+ 7.3
1988	**$414,967,300.00**	$30,963,900.00	+ 8.1
1989	**$451,064,700.00**	$36,097,400.00	+ 8.7
1990	**$496,801,200.00**	$45,736,500.00	+ 10.2

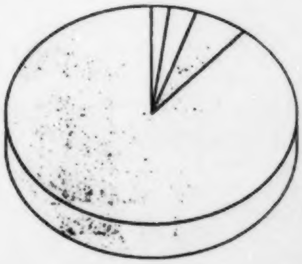
Operating Budget

By Appropriation



☐ **2.2%** **Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police (0.2%); Chief of Police and Units Reporting**
☐ **7.0%** **Detective Command**
☐ **9.0%** **Support Command**
☐ **19.8%** **Administrative Command (Includes Recruit Training)**
☐ **62.0%** **Field Command**

By Feature



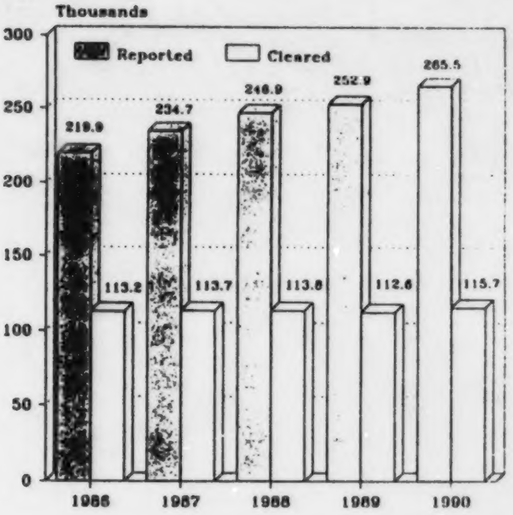
☐ **2.0%** **Equipment**
☐ **3.0%** **Materials and Supplies**
▨ **6.0%** **Services and Rents**
☐ **89.0%** **Salaries and Fringe Benefits**

Metropolitan Toronto Highlights

Criminal Code Offences

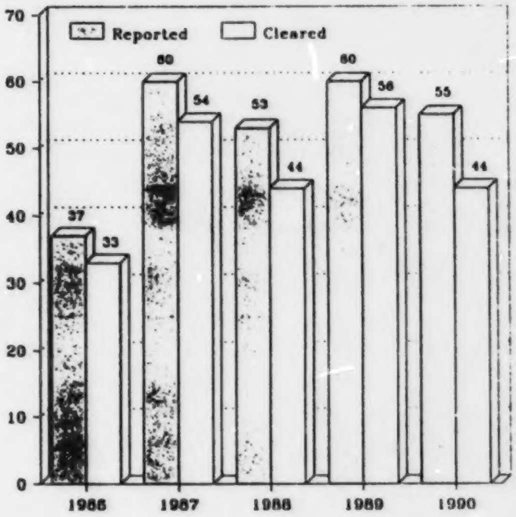
Total Criminal Code Offences

Year	Reported	% Change	Cleared	% Cleared
1986	**219,857**	+1.5	113,171	51.5
1987	**234,693**	+6.7	113,708	48.4
1988	**246,921**	+5.2	113,800	46.1
1989	**252,924**	+2.4	112,616	44.5
1990	**265,475**	+5.0	115,737	43.6



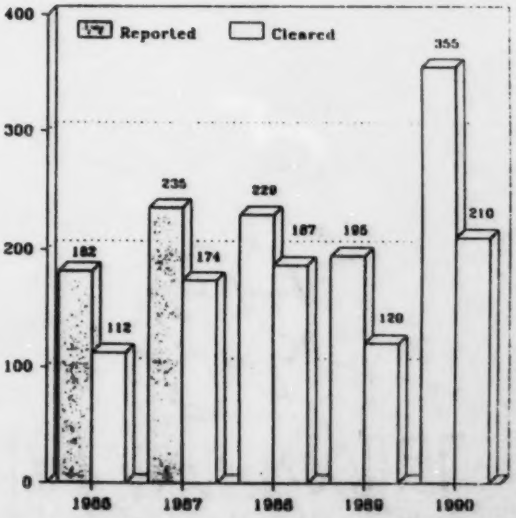
Total Homicides

Year	Reported	% Change	Cleared	% Cleared
1986	**37**	-35.1	33	89.2
1987	**60**	+62.2	54	90.0
1988	**53**	-11.7	44	83.0
1989	**60**	+13.2	56	93.3
1990	**55**	-8.3	44	80.0



Robberies - Financial Institutions

Year	Reported	% Change	Cleared	% Cleared
1986	**182**	-7.6	112	61.5
1987	**235**	+29.1	174	74.0
1988	**229**	-2.6	187	81.7
1989	**195**	-14.5	120	61.5
1990	**355**	+82.1	210	59.2

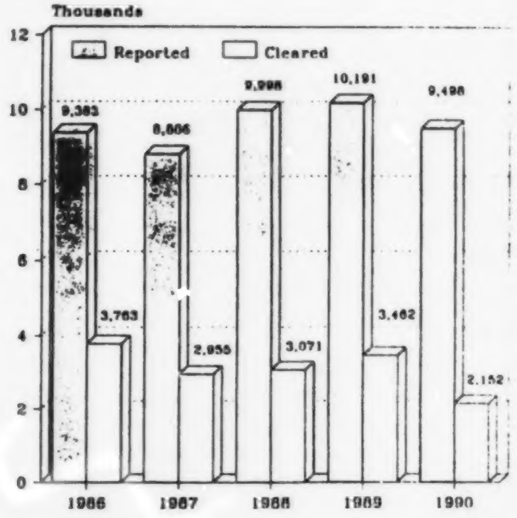


Metropolitan Toronto Highlights

Criminal Code Offences

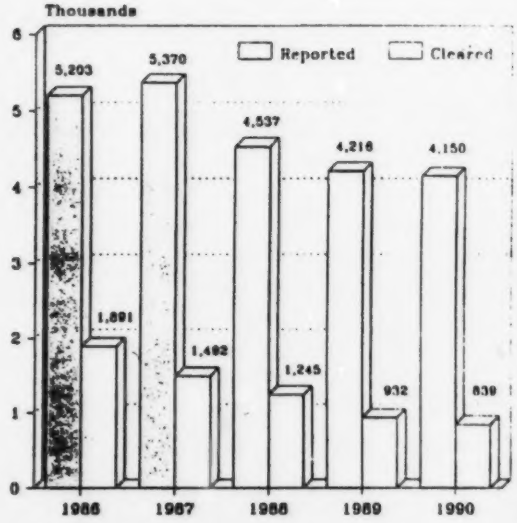
Break and Enter - Houses

Year	Reported	% Change	Cleared	% Cleared
1986	**9,383**	-5.0	3,763	40.1
1987	**8,806**	-6.1	2,955	33.6
1988	**9,998**	+13.5	3,071	30.7
1989	**10,191**	+1.9	3,462	34.0
1990	**9,498**	-6.8	2,152	22.7



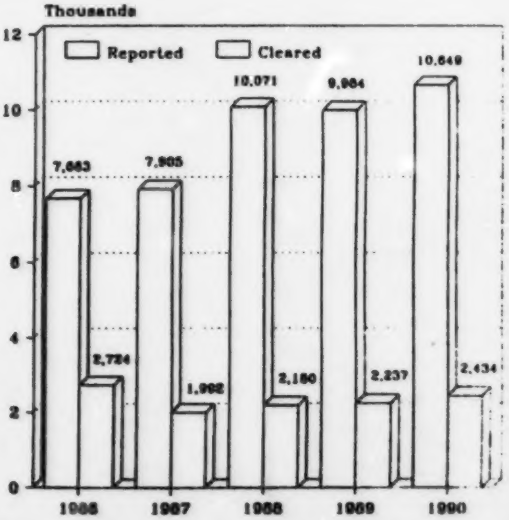
Break and Enter - Apartments

Year	Reported	% Change	Cleared	% Cleared
1986	**5,203**	-6.5	1,891	36.3
1987	**5,370**	+3.2	1,492	27.8
1988	**4,537**	-15.5	1,245	27.4
1989	**4,216**	-7.1	932	22.1
1990	**4,150**	-1.6	839	20.2



Break and Enter - Business Premises

Year	Reported	% Change	Cleared	% Cleared
1986	**7,663**	+0.4	2,724	35.5
1987	**7,905**	+3.2	1,992	25.2
1988	**10,071**	+27.4	2,180	21.6
1989	**9,984**	-0.9	2,237	22.4
1990	**10,649**	+6.7	2,434	22.9



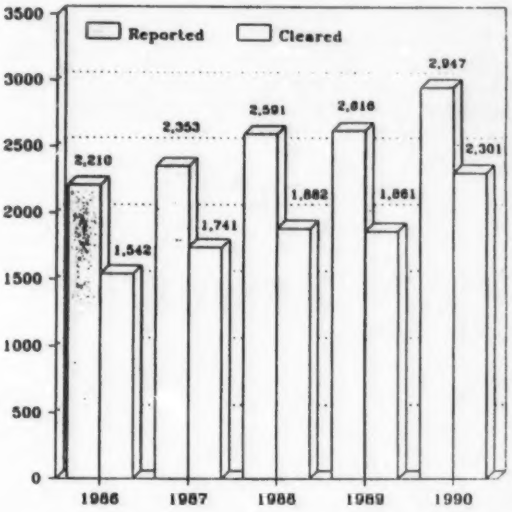
Metropolitan Toronto Highlights

Criminal Code Offences

Sexual Assaults*

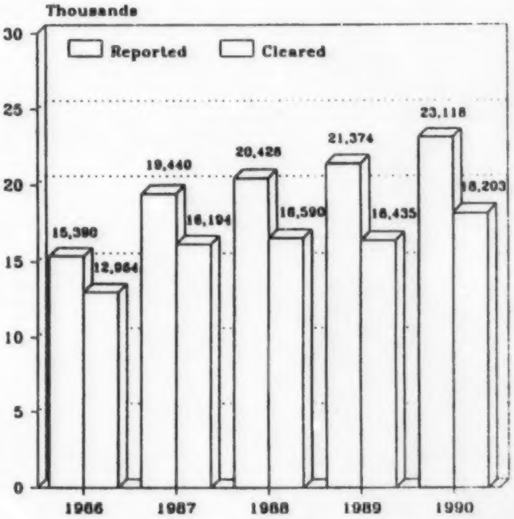
Year	Reported	% Change	Cleared	% Cleared
1986	**2,210**	+2.8	1,542	69.8
1987	**2,353**	+6.5	1,741	74.0
1988	**2,591**	+10.1	1,882	72.6
1989	**2,616**	+1.0	1,861	71.1
1990	**2,947**	+12.7	2,301	78.1

* Includes Aggravated Sexual Assaults, Sexual Assaults with Weapon/Causing Bodily Harm and other Sexual offences.



Non-Sexual Assaults

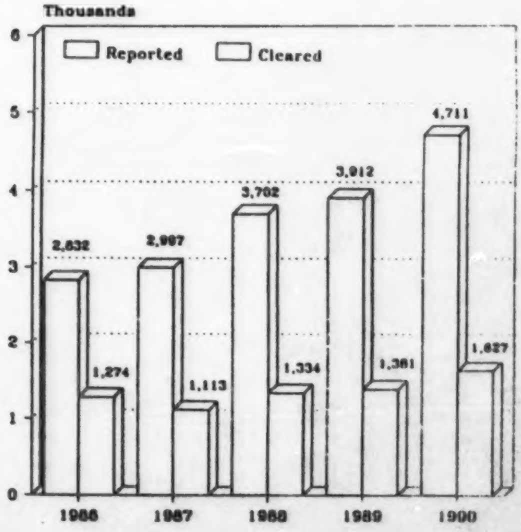
Year	Reported	% Change	Cleared	% Cleared
1986	**15,390**	+9.2	12,964	84.2
1987	**19,440**	+26.3	16,194	83.3
1988	**20,426**	+5.1	16,590	81.2
1989	**21,374**	+4.6	16,435	76.9
1990	**23,118**	+8.2	18,203	78.7



Robberies†

Year	Reported	% Change	Cleared	% Cleared
1986	**2,832**	+10.6	1,274	45.0
1987	**2,997**	+5.8	1,113	37.1
1988	**3,702**	+23.5	1,334	36.0
1989	**3,912**	+5.7	1,381	35.3
1990	**4,711**	+20.4	1,627	34.5

† Includes Financial Institutions.



Metropolitan Toronto Highlights

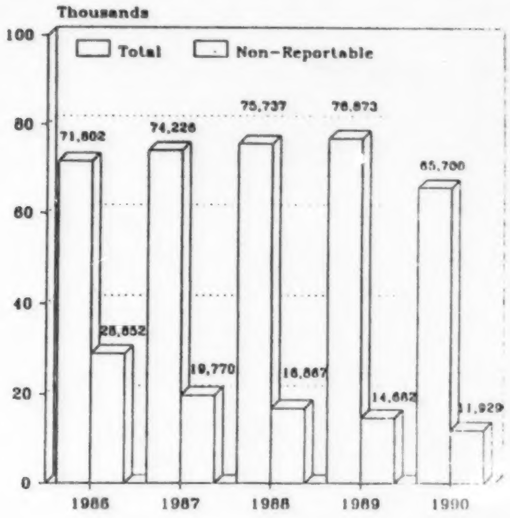
Traffic Accidents

Total Accidents*

Year	Total	% Change	Non-Reportable
1986	71,802	-5.6	28,852
1987	74,226	+3.4	19,770
1988	75,737	+2.0	16,867
1989	76,873	+1.5	14,682
1990	65,700	-14.5	11,929

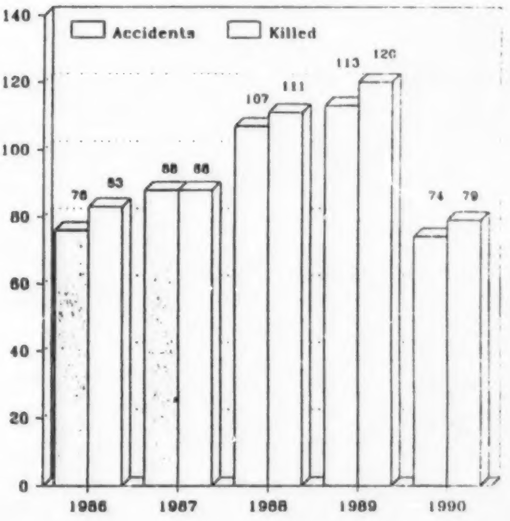
* Total includes Non-Reportable Accidents.

NOTE. Effective 1986.02.11 the dollar value for Non-Reportable Accidents was increased from $400.00 to $700.00.



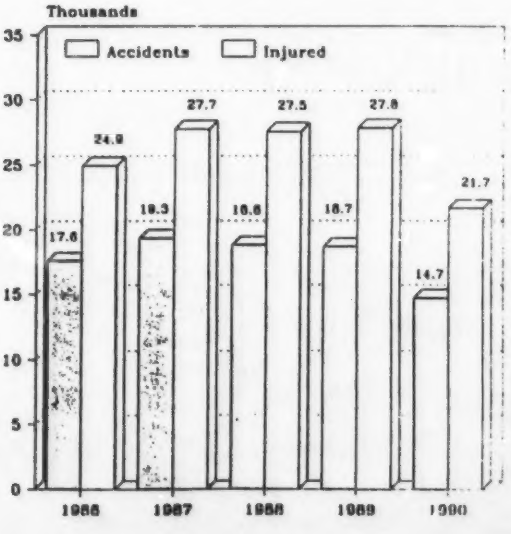
Fatal Accidents and Persons Killed

Year	Accidents	% Change	Killed
1986	76	-19.1	83
1987	88	+15.8	88
1988	107	+21.6	111
1989	113	+5.6	120
1990	74	-34.5	79



Injury Accidents and Persons Injured

Year	Accidents	% Change	Injured
1986	17,575	-0.5	24,904
1987	19,335	+10.0	27,713
1988	18,789	-2.8	27,517
1989	18,660	-0.7	27,790
1990	14,667	-21.4	21,667



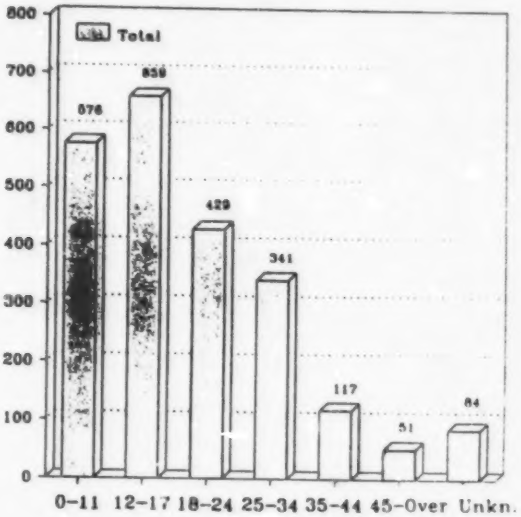
Metropolitan Toronto Highlights

Victims by Age and Sex

Sexual Assaults*

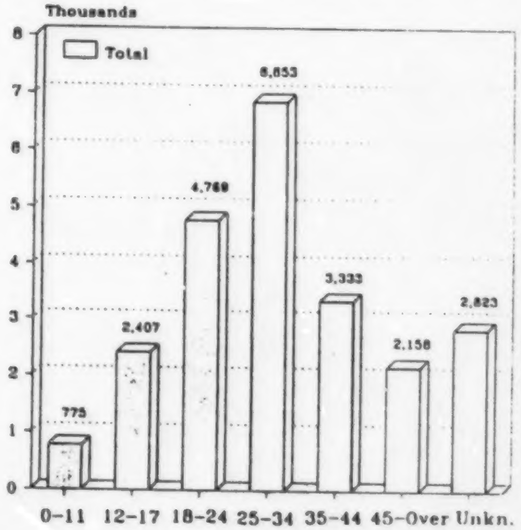
Age	Males	Females	Total	% of Total
0-11	153	423	**576**	25.52
12-17	80	579	**659**	29.2
18-24	26	403	**429**	19.01
25-34	13	328	**341**	15.11
35-44	2	115	**117**	5.18
45-Over	2	49	**51**	2.26
Unknown	14	70	**84**	3.72
Total	**290**	**1,967**	**2,257***	**100**

* Includes all types of Sexual Assaults only, but excludes 690 victims of "Sexual Offences" who were included on page 34.



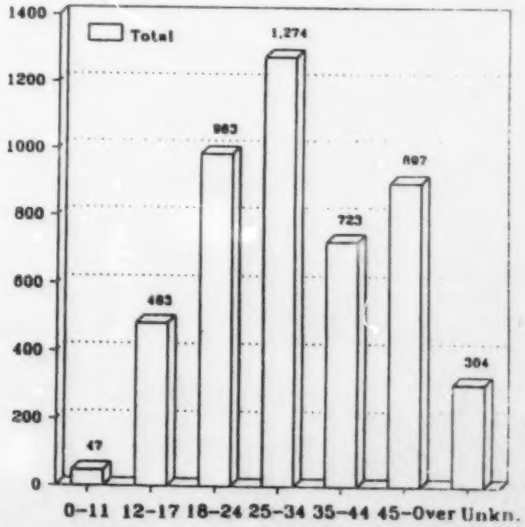
Non-Sexual Assaults

Age	Males	Females	Total	% of Total
0-11	454	321	**775**	3.35
12-17	1,276	1,131	**2,407**	10.41
18-24	2,338	2,431	**4,769**	20.63
25-34	3,374	3,479	**6,853**	29.64
35-44	1,726	1,607	**3,333**	14.42
45-Over	1,254	904	**2,158**	9.34
Unknown	1,970	853	**2,823**	12.21
Total	**12,392**	**10,726**	**23,118**	**100**



Robberies

Age	Males	Females	Total	% of Total
0-11	39	8	**47**	1
12-17	351	132	**483**	1.25
18-24	564	419	**983**	20.87
25-34	819	455	**1,274**	27.04
35-44	436	287	**723**	15.35
45-Over	414	483	**897**	19.04
Unknown	190	114	**304**	6.45
Total	**2,813**	**1,898**	**4,711**	**100**

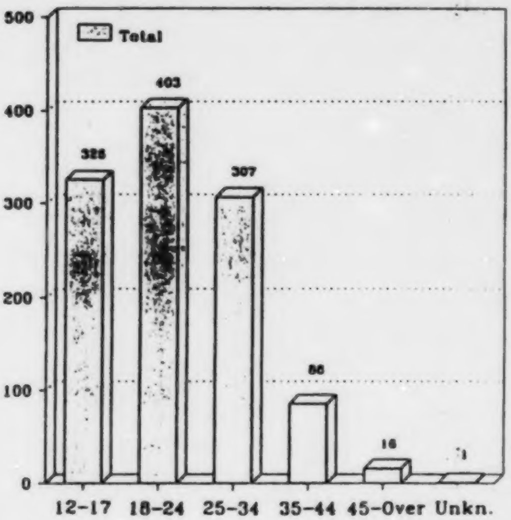


Metropolitan Toronto Highlights

Persons Charged by Age and Sex

Robberies

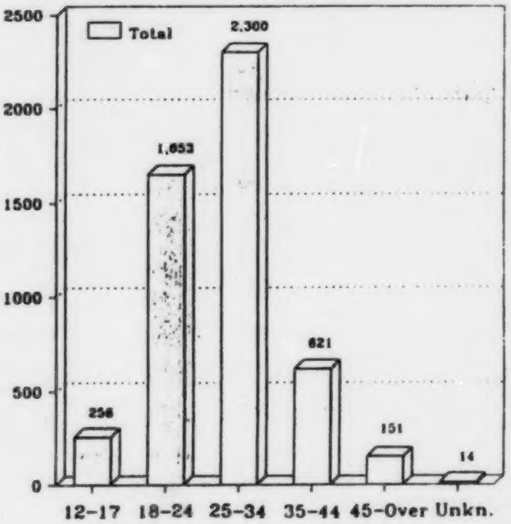
Age	Males	Females	Total	% of Total
12-17	270	56	**326**	28.62
17-24	367	36	**403**	35.38
24-34	280	27	**307**	26.95
35-44	79	7	**86**	7.55
45-Over	16	0	**16**	1.41
Unknown	1	0	**1**	0.09
Total	**1,013**	**126**	**1,139**	**100**



Drug Offences*

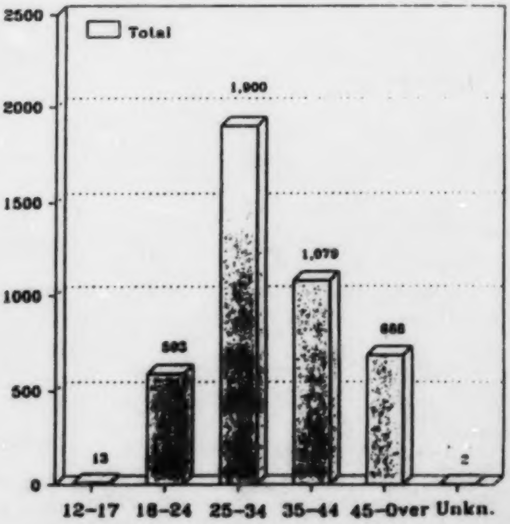
Age	Males	Females	Total	% of Total
12-17	213	43	**256**	5.13
18-24	1433	220	**1,653**	33.09
25-34	2,001	299	**2,300**	46.05
35-44	540	81	**621**	12.43
45-Over	126	25	**151**	3.02
Unknown	13	1	**14**	0.28
Total	**4,326**	**669**	**4,995**	**100**

* Includes Food & Drugs Act and Narcotic Control Act.



Drinking and Driving Offences

Age	Males	Females	Total	% of Total
12-17	13	0	**13**	0.3
18-24	543	50	**593**	13.87
25-34	1,743	157	**1,900**	44.45
35-44	1.004	75	**1.079**	25.24
45-Over	629	59	**688**	16.09
Unknown	2	0	**2**	0.05
Total	**3,934**	**341**	**4,275**	**100**

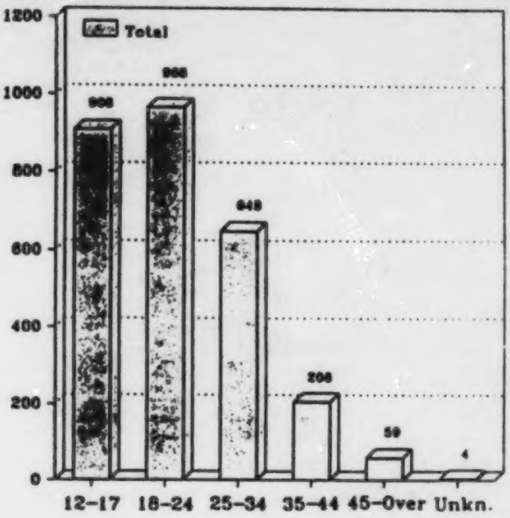


Metropolitan Toronto Highlights

Persons Charged by Age and Sex

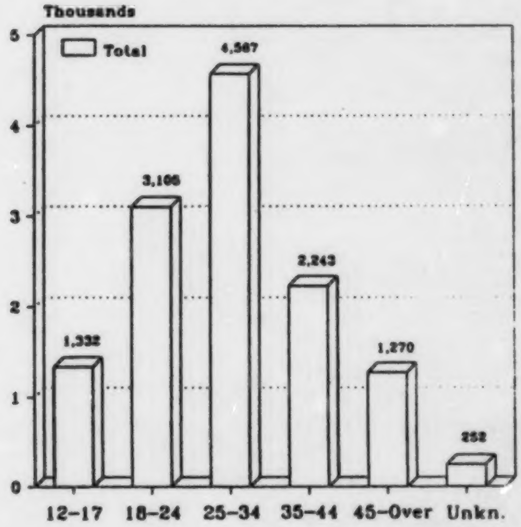
Break and Enters

Age	Males	Females	Total	% of Total
12-17	848	60	**908**	32.53
17-24	927	39	**966**	34.61
24-34	612	36	**648**	23.22
35-44	193	13	**206**	7.38
45-Over	55	4	**59**	2.11
Unknown	3	1	**4**	0.15
Total	**2,638**	**153**	**2,791**	**100**



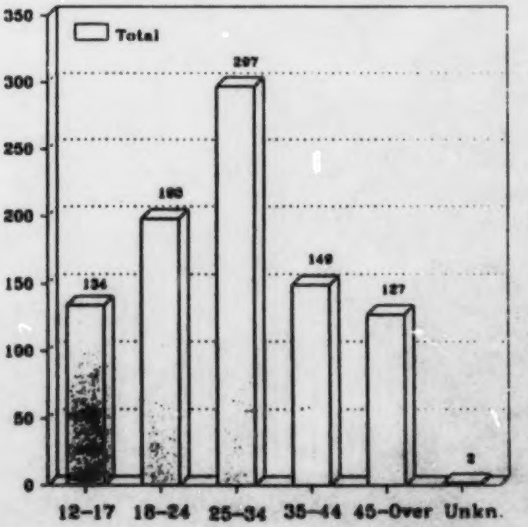
Non-Sexual Assaults

Age	Males	Females	Total	% of Total
12-17	1,017	315	**1,332**	10.43
18-24	2,643	462	**3,105**	24.32
25-34	3,914	653	**4,567**	35.77
35-44	1,921	322	**2,243**	17.56
45-Over	1,121	149	**1,270**	9.95
Unknown	194	58	**252**	1.97
Total	**10,810**	**1,959**	**12,769**	**100**



Sexual Assaults

Age	Males	Females	Total	% of Total
12-17	132	2	**134**	14.77
18-24	195	3	**198**	21.83
25-34	294	3	**297**	32.75
35-44	148	1	**149**	16.43
45-Over	126	1	**127**	14
Unknown	2	0	**2**	0.22
Total	**897**	**10**	**907**	**100**



Public Complaints

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986
Total Complaints Received	854	875	692	765	737
Physical Assault	317	313	319	346	317
Police Procedure[†]	181	126	94	93	94
Misuse of Authority[††]	205	436	279	326	326
Verbal Abuse[††]	151				
Total Dispositions	744	621	547	921	728

Chief's Decision

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986
No Action Warranted	274	257	254	537	531
Criminal Charge	0	0	0	2	0
Referred to Police Complaint Board	1	0	0	1	0
Disciplinary Charge	3	6	1	7	3
Counsel or Caution	9	16	9	20	21
Complaints not dealt with under the Complaints Act*	104	122	79	104	-
Informally Resolved	51	34	20	24	43
Withdrawn	242	186	184	226	130
Change to Inquiry**	60	-	-	-	-

* Classification not utilized until 1987.

** Classification not utilized until 1990.

[†] "Police Procedure" referred to "Neglect" in previous years.

[††] "Misuse of Authority" combined with "Verbal Abuse" referred to "Conduct" in previous years.

Office of the Public Complaints Commissioner

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Complaints Reviewed	124	147	112	138	N/A*
Complaints Investigated	48	24	21	50	N/A*
Hearings Ordered	7	9	5	3	N/A*

* At press time, the 1990 statistics from the Office of the Public Complaints Commissioner are not available.

Community Programs

Community Information/Prevention
Neighbourhood Watch

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Communities Participating	680*	737*	786	810	1,050
Homes Participating	307,535*	319,585*	331,032	333,762	341,887
Crime Prevention Presentations	2,014	1,500	1,219	1,171	1,891
Community Relations Presentations	2,112	1,972	1,955	1,620	2,040
School Safety Presentations	19,800	18,436	21,000	21,166	25,592
Drug Abuse Presentations	2,900	3,250	3,000	5,594	6,082

Inter-Community Relations Unit

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Presentations	100	437	322	233	376
Racially Motivated Occurrences	119	147	137	138	129

R.I.D.E. (Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere) - Year Round Statistics

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Vehicles Stopped	290,199	370,147	380,034	418,888	571,491
Charges Laid	796	804	729	1,238	726

False Alarm Program

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Valid Alarms	4,568	2,272	2,891	3,349	3,788
False Alarms	101,839	116,062	127,143	116,074	63,340

Victim/Witness Programs
Victim Services - Salvation Army**

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
No. of Victims Assisted	N/A	3,126	3,698	4,743	4,430
Incidents Attended	1,289	1,698	1,798	2,385	3,192

Other Programs
Industrial Liaison

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Strikes Attended	81	59	53	50	34
Labour Disputes	36	71	54	61	42

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Auxiliary Police - Hours Worked	62,420	69,387	73,576	65,102	65,809

Crime Stoppers†

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Arrests	424††	654	662	593	367
Charges	1,049	1,576	2,187	1,172	927

N/A Information not available.
* Updated statistic.
** Program operating in all five Districts, effective April, 1987.

† Program introduced in Metropolitan Toronto July, 1984.
†† Regional Crime Stoppers (includes Metropolitan Toronto, Peel, York and Durham) effective April, 1986.

APPENDIX D

SUBMISSIONS

Beyond 2000, The Strategic Plan of The Metropolitan Toronto Police, Metropolitan Toronto Police Force

Planning For Sexual Assault Prevention, Women's Safety in High Park, METRAC and Ali M. Grant

Underground Garages: Safety Guidelines for Owners and Users, Department of the City Clerk, Information and Communication Services Division

Moving Forward, Making Transit Safer For Women, Toronto Transit Commission, Metro Action Committee On Public Violence Against Women And Children, Metrac, Metropolitan Toronto Police Force

Scarborough Moves Forward, Making Transit Stops Safer For Women, Toronto Transit Commission

Drug Use In Metropolitan Toronto, Metropolitan Toronto Workgroup on Drug Use and Abuse

Municipal Strategies For Preventing Violence Against Women, The Safe City Committee

The City For Women: No Safe Place, Linda MacLeod, a paper funded by the Corporate Policy Branch, Secretary of State Canada

Resources On Women's Safety and Security and The Built Environment, The Safe City Committee

Cityplan '91, Planning For A Safer City, City of Toronto, Planning and Development Department

Green Spaces - Safer Places, A Forum On Planning Safer Parks For Women, City Of Toronto, Planning And Development Department

Corporate Security Department, Executive Branch - 1990 Annual Statistical Report, Toronto Transit Commission

Metropolitan Toronto Police - Annual Report 1990, Metropolitan Toronto Police

1991 Environmental Scan and 1992 Force Goals and Objectives, Corporate Planning, Metropolitan Toronto Police

Insights Into Violence In Contemporary Canadian Society, The John Howard Society

Safer Communities: A Social Strategy For Crime Prevention In Canada, The Canadian Criminal Justice Association in association with The Canadian Council on Social Development, The Canadian Council on Children And Youth, The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, The Federation of Canadian Municipalities and The National Association of Friendship Centres

A Synthesis of International Literature On Urban Safety and Crime Prevention In Residential Environments - Interim Report And Bibliography, Canada Mortgage And Housing Corporation

Crime Prevention in Social Housing - A Summary of a Presentation by Nigel Wihiskin, Executive Director of Crime Concern, Ministry of Housing, Tenant Support Services Branch

Crime Prevention Through Social Development, An Overview with Sources, Canadian Council on Social Development

Report of the Joint Staff Team For Legislation/Enforcement Co-ordination, The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto

Violence in the Schools Must Be Stopped, Michael Hall, MetroScene - Metro Toronto Secondary Teachers' Paper

Assaults Upon Teachers, Survey - Ontario English Catholic Teachers Association

Bullying at School: Toronto in an International Context, Toronto Board of Education, Research Services

What Has Psychiatry Done With Our Tax Dollars?, Citizens Commission on Human Rights

The Social Environment of Schooling In a Large Urban Centre: Dealing With Youth Alienation, Toronto Board of Education, Director's Reference Group on Youth Alienation

Effect Of Psychotropic Drugs On Aggression In A Prison Setting, D.G. Workman and D. G. Cunningham, Canadian Family Physician

Freedom Under Attack - The Destroyers of American Education, The Voice of Freedom with Rev. Jim Nichols

Psychiatric Treatments Can Cause Unpredictable Violence, Citizens Commission on Human Rights, International Office

The Creation of Senseless Violence By Psychiatry, Citizens Commission on Human Rights

What Has Psychiatry Done With Our Tax Dollars?, Citizens Commission on Human Rights

A Prozac Backlash, Dr. Prescott, Wolfe Publishing Corp.

Psychiatric Crime Report, Citizens Commission on Human Rights

Neuroleptic-Induced Supersensitivity Psychosis: Clinical and Pharmacologic Characteristics, Guy Chouinard M.D., M.SC. (Pharmacol), and Barry D. Jones M.D.

APPENDIX E

COUNCIL - INQUIRY MEMBERS

BACKGROUND

* The Toronto Crime Inquiry was established by City Council April 22, 1991.

* Budget: $74,000

* Terms of reference: To hold a series of public hearings on various crime problems with members of the community and seek information on cause, prevention and recommendations for resolution.

* Deadline: A full report to Council by Fall.

* Number of hearings: 11 public hearings, 7 focus sessions, 28 business sessions.

* Inquiry members:

Alex Chumak, chair, Trustee Toronto School Board with wide background in probation and correctional services including master's degree in applied criminology.

Dr. Annamarie Castrilli, vice-chair, lawyer, vice-chair of the governing council of the University of Toronto, immediate past president of the National Congress of Italian Canadians.

Jean Augustine, chair, Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority Board of Members; member Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children.

Alexis Yam, president Toronto Chinese Business Association, a non-profit organization promoting social and economic well-being of Chinese Canadians in Ontario.

Michael Cote, president of the Ontario English Catholic Teachers' Association which represents 30,000 teachers in 1,500 schools across the province and more than 500,000 elementary and secondary school students.

Jack Reid, retired Metro Toronto police officer with nearly 40 years of policing experience across the City; former head of Metro Toronto Police College.

Paddy Stamp, University of Toronto's Sexual Harassment Officer, member of the Safe City Committee, member of the board for the Centre for Women's Health. (Representative for a portion of the term).

Barbara Cowan, member of the Safe City Committee and High Park Women's Action Committee. (Representative for the remaining term).

David Miller, co-ordinator.

CITY COUNCIL (1989-91)

MAYOR	Art Eggleton	392-7001
WARD 1	William Boytchuk	392-7907
WARD 2	Chris Korwin-Kuczynski	392-7919
WARD 3	Tony O'Donohue	392-7012
WARD 4	Martin Silva	392-7910
WARD 5	Liz Amer	392-7911
WARD 6	Jack Layton	392-7903
WARD 7	Barbara Hall	392-7916
WARD 8	Peter Tabuns	392-7914
WARD 9	Tom Clifford	392-7904
WARD 10	Tom Jakobek	392-7915
WARD 11	Rob Maxwell	392-7908
WARD 12	Betty Disero	392-7011
WARD 13	Nadine Nowlan	392-7909
WARD 14	Howard Levine	392-7912
WARD 15	Kay Gardner	392-7017
WARD 16	Michael Walker	392-7906